

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
 Temp. 72-87 (22-31). Tomorrow mostly
 sunny. Yesterday's temp. 72-81 (22-28).
 Wind: 10-20 mph. Tomorrow's temp. 72-87
 (22-31). Wind: 10-20 mph. Tomorrow's
 temp. 72-87 (22-31). Wind: 10-20 mph.
NEW YORK: Temp. 72-87 (22-31).
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 temp. 72-87 (22-31). Wind: 10-20 mph.

No. 28,188

Accord Set By Qadhafi And Sadat

But Unity Seen
Still Far Away

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Aug. 29.—President
 Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Col.
 Muammar Qadhafi of Libya tonight
 proclaimed the "birth of a new
 state," but made it em-
 phatically clear that real unifor-
 mity between the two countries
 still a long way off.

A declaration issued in the
 name of the two leaders gave
 satisfaction in every point to the
 Egyptian government's desire for
 slow, gradual approach that
 would be broken off at any stage
 desired. The declaration fell
 short of the immediate full
 on that Col. Qadhafi had so
 gently demanded.

The two leaders agreed that on
 pt. 1, the originally agreed
 outline for full merger, the fol-
 lowing measures will be taken by
 the countries:

- They will form a mixed
 constituent assembly, which will
 work out a constitution for the
 new state and choose a candi-
 date for chief of state. But the
 assembly has no deadline by which
 to complete the two tasks, and it
 is not announced where the as-
 sembly would meet.

- A new monetary unit called
 a dinar will be adopted for ac-
 counting trade and other trans-
 actions, and there will be free
 trade zones along the two coun-
 try borders.

- They will exchange resident
 ministers and will form a high-
 ranking council consisting of
 their premiers and key members
 of the two cabinets.

Throughout, today's declaration
 made it clear that the two gov-
 ernments will remain fully inde-
 pendent pending completion of a
 work of the constituent as-
 sembly.

The assembly will consist of 50
 members of the Egyptian Nation-
 al Assembly and 50 elected repre-
 sentatives of the People's Com-
 mittees that have been the prin-
 cipal feature of the cultural revo-
 lution proclaimed by Col. Qadhafi
 April.

Once the assembly has written
 a constitution of the new state
 and agreed on a candidate for
 chief executive, a referendum will
 be held in both countries. But
 today's declaration set no date
 for the referendum, which was
 originally scheduled this Saturday.
 The declaration said that the
 new political command, consist-
 ing of Mr. Sadat and Col. Qad-
 hafi, will continue to function un-
 til the two republics are united.

Months of Talks
 Today's proclamation climaxed
 several months of often difficult
 negotiations between the two gov-
 ernments.

The finishing touches were
 worked out in long meetings to-
 day and yesterday by Mr. Sadat
 and Col. Qadhafi personally.

Col. Qadhafi flew here unan-
 nounced late Saturday night to
 see his Egyptian counterparts. But
 Mr. Sadat was in Damascus then,
 applying a tour that had taken
 him to Qatar and, above all, to
 Beirut for talks with King

King Khalid. The Saudi monarch and
 young Libyan colonel are
 long-standing personal friends
 and political allies, representing two diamet-
 rically opposed trends in the
 Arab world.

The fact that Mr. Sadat has
 been able to enter into a new al-
 liance with a conservative King
 while at the same time mak-
 ing a break with his Libyan
 ally to the west is regarded
 as a major diplomatic achievement.
 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Death Regrets Ulster Leaders Have Not Reached Accord Yet

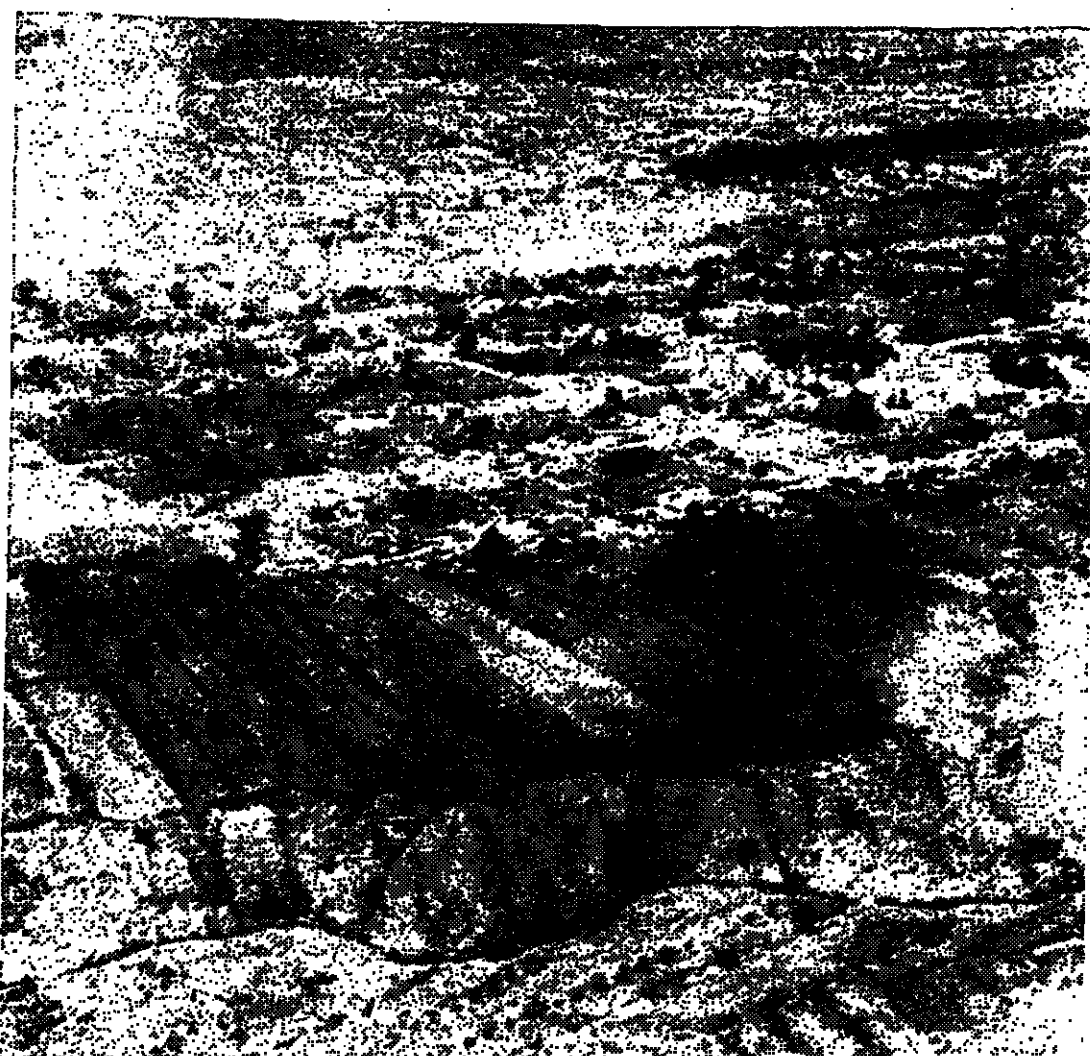
By Richard Eder

BELFAST, Aug. 29 (UPI).—
 In two days of grueling and
 emotionally heated talks with
 the British, Prime Minister Ed-
 ward Heath today before a news
 conference to express a
 sense of frustration with
 the Irish situation.

He said he had less than three days
 to go before a government composed
 of ministers and junior min-
 isters would be asked to agree
 to a state of a
 cease-fire or not.

He said domestic impasse
 was the main reason for the
 failure of the British and Irish
 governments to reach an agree-
 ment on a state of a
 cease-fire or not.

He said he was not expected to
 reach an immediate coalition agree-
 ment between the two big mod-
 erate groups: the Protestant Offi-
 cial Unionists and the Catholic
 National Democratic and Labor



NEAR EPICENTER—Canyon-like crack in the earth near village of Tlachicholm, in Pue-
 bla state in southeast Mexico. The village was badly damaged in Tuesday's earthquake.

2,000 Injured, 50,000 Homeless

At Least 600 Reported Dead in Mexico Quake

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29 (Ren-
 ters).—Some 50,000 people slept
 out of doors in central Mexico
 last night as troops and rescue
 workers dug for more casualties
 under the rubble left by an
 earthquake that killed at least
 600 people.

Two thousand persons were be-
 lieved injured by the quake,
 which hit a region from the Gulf
 of Mexico to the Pacific.

Six towns southeast of Mexico
 City were two-thirds destroyed,
 police said.

The death toll was the highest
 since the early 1900s, when
 Mexico started to keep such re-
 cords. The worst previous recorded
 quake was July 28, 1967, when 70
 people were killed, more than 50
 of them in Mexico City.



AFTERMATH—Coffin of victim (right) being carried away in Ciudad Serdan, Puebla state.

As Strikes, Unrest Continue in Chile

Allende Appoints 4 Military Men to Cabinet

By Marlene Simons

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 29
 (UPI).—For the third time in
 two months, Chilean President
 Salvador Allende has made major
 cabinet changes in an effort to
 defuse the nation's political and
 economic crisis.

Contrary to expectations here,
 four of the 15 portfolios filled

yesterday remained in military
 hands—transport, finance, mining
 and land. All four are technical
 rather than political posts.

Observers here see this con-
 tinuing military support of the
 government as a victory for the
 Marxist president, whose rela-
 tions with the military have been
 most precarious in recent weeks.

Unrest in all three branches
 of the armed forces over the
 government's role in the Socialist-led
 government forced the president
 to change three of the four mil-
 itary members of his Aug. 9 cabi-
 net.

In a fierce attack last week,
 the opposition-controlled House of
 Deputies declared that the mil-
 itary were compromising them-
 selves by cooperating with a pre-
 sident who "systematically broke
 the constitution."

Embroidered in a wave of strikes,
 riots and terrorist attacks, Mr.
 Allende announced yesterday that
 he had canceled his visit to the
 summit of nonaligned nations in
 Algeria starting Sept. 5. This
 represents a political loss for the
 president, who would likely have
 been one of the most prominent
 leaders at the third world meet-
 ing.

Visibly angry, the president told
 the striking bus and truck owners
 to change their minds and return to
 work "very evening." If they did
 not, he threatened, he would withdraw
 all police guards from the halted
 vehicles and mobilize all available
 transport in the country.

Although a long train of civil-
 ians and military men have pass-
 ed through the Moneda presi-
 dential palace in the last few
 days, it is still unclear what
 political moves were made to
 shape the new cabinet.

One important question, for
 example, is to what extent the
 hardline leadership of the Chris-
 tian Democratic party will find
 the new cabinet acceptable.

The two key ministries of
 interior and economics, for ex-
 ample, once again were kept out of
 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

On the question of how many of
 the pro-Pakistan Moslems, the
 so-called Biharis, will be per-
 mitted to enter Pakistan.

"Bangladesh has made it clear
 that it will participate in such a
 meeting only on the basis of
 sovereign equality," Mr. Singh
 said.

Bangladesh is the former East
 Pakistan.

Mr. Singh said that 185 Pak-
 istani prisoners of war that
 Bangladesh wanted to try for war
 crimes will remain in India "and
 no trials shall take place during
 the entire period of repatriation."

He said that it was agreed that
 "Bangladesh, India and Pakistan
 in a tripartite meeting will arrive
 at a settlement of the question of
 these 195 prisoners of war."

The agreement could result in
 the repatriation of as many as
 half a million men, women and
 children imprisoned or stranded
 as a result of the war. Govern-
 ment officials said the task could
 require six months.

In a statement to a cheering
 and applauding Parliament, he
 also confirmed that the agree-
 ment calls for direct negotiations
 between Pakistan and Bangladesh

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Nixon to Refuse Judge's Order To Hand Over Tapes for Study

After Sirica Ruling

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—
 U.S. District Judge John J.
 Sirica today ordered President
 Nixon to turn over the tapes of
 nine conversations about the
 Watergate scandal for private
 judicial review.

Overriding Mr. Nixon's claims
 of presidential immunity from
 court orders, Judge Sirica said he
 would listen to the tapes himself
 and determine what portions, if
 any, should go to the federal
 grand jury that subpoenaed them.

The White House said flatly
 that Mr. Nixon "will not comply
 with this order."

Judge Sirica said he failed to
 see "any reason for suspending
 the power of courts to get evi-
 dence and rule on questions of
 privilege simply because it is the
 President of the United States
 who holds the evidence."

In a statement issued at San
 Clemente, however, the White
 House insisted that even secret,
 "in camera" inspection of the
 recordings by the judge would be
 "inconsistent" with the Presi-
 dent's views on the doctrine of
 separation of powers and on the
 need to preserve the "confiden-
 tiality of private presidential con-
 versations."

Five Days to Appeal

Anticipating an appeal of his
 ruling, Judge Sirica gave Mr. Nixon's
 lawyers five days to ask for
 its reversal in a higher court.
 They are expected to take the
 case to the U.S. Circuit Court of
 Appeals here.

The White House said only
 that the President's attorneys
 were "considering the possibility
 of obtaining appellate review or
 how otherwise to sustain the
 President's position." It did not
 elaborate.

Judge Sirica dismissed as "un-
 persuasive" Mr. Nixon's claims
 that "the constitutional separa-
 tion of powers... bars compulsory
 court process from the White
 House." In a 23-page opinion, he
 also said he could not accept
 any blanket claims of executive
 privilege based on the need for
 presidential privacy.

Instead, the judge said, it was
 up to the judicial branch to de-
 termine whether those claims were
 justified. "The court," he said,
 "is simply unable to decide the
 question of privilege without in-
 specting the tapes."

In making his decision, Judge
 Sirica said he had tried to "walk
 the middle ground between a fail-
 ure to decide the question of
 privilege at one extreme, and a
 wholesale delivery of tapes to the
 grand jury at the other."

"The one," he said, "would be
 a breach of duty; the other, an
 inexcusable course of conduct."

Watergate Special Prosecutor
 Archibald Cox, who demanded
 the nine tape recordings on be-
 half of the Watergate grand jury
 here, said through a spokesman
 that he was "very pleased" with
 Judge Sirica's ruling. "If ap-
 pelate review is sought," Mr.
 Cox said, "we will do everything
 possible to expedite the proceed-
 ings."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C.,
 chairman of the Senate Water-
 gate committee, also praised the
 ruling, calling it "a great victory
 for the search for truth." Earlier
 in the day, the committee asked
 Judge Sirica for a summary
 judgment in its favor on the
 committee's own suit for some of
 the tapes and other documents
 that Mr. Nixon has refused to
 produce. That case has yet to
 come up for a hearing, however.

The tape recordings singled out
 by the grand jury were those
 made on July 27, 28 and 29, 1972,
 when Mr. Nixon was in the White
 House.

Mr. Nixon's attorneys have
 asked the court to dismiss the
 grand jury's subpoena, claiming
 that the President is immune from
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Judge John J. Sirica

In the Watergate grand jury's
 subpoena involve nine of the Presi-
 dent's discussions about Water-
 gate between June 30, 1972—three
 days after discovery of the break-
 ins and bugging at Democratic
 party headquarters here—and
 April 15, 1973, when ousted White
 House counsel John W. Dean 3d
 said he had an hour-long con-
 versation about the case with
 Mr. Nixon.

The existence of the tapes came

to light during the Senate Water-
 gate committee's hearings last
 month. Mr. Cox subpoenaed them
 for the grand jury on July 28,
 and said they were crucial to its
 investigations of alleged White
 House involvement in the Water-
 gate cover-up.

Mitchell Trial to Go On
 NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—
 A federal judge today ordered the

case against John Mitchell and
 Maurice Stans to proceed as
 scheduled, despite defense con-
 tentions that Watergate publicity
 precluded a fair trial for the two
 former cabinet members.
 U.S. District Court Judge Leo

• Sen. Ervin wants to end
 last phases of Senate
 Watergate hearings by
 Nov. 1 and prepare re-
 port. Story, Page 2.

Gagliardi directed that the trial
 begin Sept. 11 as previously
 scheduled, declaring: "The mere
 existence of publicity before trial
 does not trigger automatic dis-
 missal or continuance."

Mr. Mitchell, President Nixon's
 former attorney general, and Mr.
 Stans, former commerce secre-
 tary, are accused of perjury and
 obstruction of justice.

The government said they
 sought to impede a Securities and
 Exchange Commission investiga-
 tion of financier Robert Vesco, in
 return for a secret \$500,000 cash
 contribution to President Nixon's
 re-election campaign last year.

Attorneys for the two men had
 argued that publicity about the
 Watergate affair, including the
 nationally televised hearings at
 which both Mr. Mitchell and Mr.
 Stans appeared, would hinder
 their clients' chances for a fair
 trial.

Peking Holds First Congress In Four Years

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (UPI).—
 The Chinese Communist party,
 meeting in secret session, held
 its 10th National Congress in
 Peking from last Friday until
 yesterday and adopted a new
 party constitution, Peking radio
 said today.

Mao Tse-tung, the party chair-
 man for almost 40 years, presided
 over the session. Premier Chou
 En-lai, considered second only to
 Mr. Mao, delivered the usual
 political report, the radio said.
 It was the first National Con-
 gress held by the Chinese Com-
 munist party in more than four years.

Peking radio, broadcasting the
 official press communiqué, said
 the congress was held "solemnly"
 and "was a congress of unity, a
 congress of victory and a con-
 gress full of vigor."

The communiqué denounced
 the late Lin Biao, former defense
 minister, as a traitor and purged
 him from the party "forever."
 It said that Chen Po-ta, who
 once served as Mr. Mao's private
 secretary and confidante, was
 also purged "forever."

Was Mao's Successor
 Mr. Lin, defense minister for
 more than a dozen years, had
 once been named "successor"
 to Mr. Mao by an article in the
 party constitution adopted at the
 ninth National Congress, held in
 April, 1969.

He died in a plane crash in
 Mongolia in September, 1971,
 while trying to flee to the So-
 viet Union after an abortive coup
 attempt against Mr. Mao, ac-
 cording to accounts given by Mr.
 Chou and other Chinese leaders
 to visitors to China.

Chen Po-ta was purged at the
 second plenary session of the
 Central Committee of the 8th
 party congress, which was held
 in September, 1970, a year before
 Mr. Lin fell.

Mr. Lin came under attack
 after he fled, and died. But he
 was never denounced by name
 until today's communiqué was
 issued. Previously, he was iden-
 tified only as a "swindler like
 Lin Shao-chi." Mr. Lin, who
 also once was No. 2 behind Mr.
 Mao, was purged and deposed as
 president of the republic during
 the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Constitution Revised
 A key purpose of this con-
 gress was to revise the constitu-
 tion to eliminate the section
 specifying that Mr. Lin was Mr.
 Mao's close comrade-in-arms and
 successor.

"The 10th National Congress of
 the Communist party of China,
 convened at a time when the Lin
 Biao anti-party clique had been
 smashed," Peking radio said, quot-
 ing from the communiqué.

A total of 1,249 delegates at-
 tended the congress and elected
 a presidium of 148 members to
 run the meeting. Mr. Mao was
 elected "unanimously" as chair-
 man of the presidium.

The first order of business was
 the political report—a sort of
 state-of-the-nation address—de-
 livered by Mr. Chou. Next came
 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Stockholm Hostage Recalls Friendly Mood in Bank Vault

HAPPY ENDING—Kristin Enmark in Stockholm hospital

after she and three other hostages were freed.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (AP).—

Kristin Enmark, 21, one of four
 hostages held for six days in a
 Stockholm bank vault, talked to-
 day of the friendly atmosphere
 and jokes shared by the hostages
 and their captors.

"Please write that they did not
 harm us," she told reporters from
 a bed in a hospital where she
 was taken after being rescued by
 police from the vault an hour
 earlier.

She said she read in newspapers
 that the two gunmen were re-
 ported to have assaulted at least
 one of the three women among
 the four hostages.

"None of them did anything to
 us," she said.

"I never feared Clark (Clark
 Olofsson) or the robber" (Jan-
 Erik Olsson) as we called him,"
 she said. "I was more scared of
 the police. We did not know what
 foolish things they could do."

Parents at Bedside
 Miss Enmark slipped coffee as
 she talked, her eyes still red from
 the tear gas police pumped into
 the vault to force the two men
 holding the hostages to surrender.
 Her parents were at her bedside.

"I am so happy to be alive," she
 told reporters. But she said she
 was concerned about the fate of
 the gunman and his friend.

Miss Enmark said the at-
 mosphere in the vault was friend-
 ly in the first days.

cheddar cheese. But the robber
 wanted a milder cheese for his
 bad stomach.

"Let's vote, someone said. We
 voted and the robber lost. We
 had the cheddar."

The relations between the
 women and the two men were
 friendly to the very last moment,
 according to Miss Enmark.

When police finally broke into
 the vault, Olofsson threw his
 jacket to her to keep her warm
 during the ambulance ride. She
 still wore his jacket when she
 arrived at the hospital.

Asked about an incident earlier
 in the siege when Olofsson and
 Olsson put nooses around the
 necks of their hostages so that
 they would strangle themselves if
 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Wheat Shortage
 Feared by FAO

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP).—The
 United Nations Food and Agri-
 culture Organization (FAO) stated
 in its annual report today that
 world wheat stocks were at
 their lowest levels in 20 years.
 And it warned of a possible
 "serious shortage."

On meat, the organization
 predicted that the worldwide
 shortage would ease during the
 rest of this year and in 1974.

But FAO does not expect any
 decline in either wheat or meat
 prices. The organization said
 demands were too high to allow
 prices to fall.

At World Aviation Parley

30 Nations Ask Condemnation Of Israel in Jet Hijacking

ROME, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Thirty Arab and African countries today called on the International Civil Aviation Organization to strongly condemn Israel for hijacking a Lebanese airliner on Aug. 10.

But the countries, in a draft resolution tabled on the second day of a three-week session here of civil aviation's top international authority, did not propose any actions against the Israeli government.

The motion "strongly condemns" Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty in breach of the Chicago convention setting up ICAO, a Montreal-based United Nations agency with 128 member countries.

The motion called on Israel to desist from committing similar acts and solemnly warned the Israeli government that unless it does ICAO will take measures to protect international civil aviation against Israel.

The resolution was seen as "soft" since it goes no further than censures already pronounced by the UN Security Council and ICAO's 30-nation council following Israel's diversion of the Lebanese airliner to Tel Aviv. The Israelis thought Palestine resistance leaders were on board.

Many of the 350 delegates attending the Rome conference had expected the Arabs to call for sanctions to be taken against Israel, such as depriving Israel of its rights in the ICAO.

Airline Payments Alleged
JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The English-language Jerusalem Post said today that at least four European airlines were paying money to Arab guerrilla organizations to insure immunity from hijacking.

The newspaper did not name the airlines but said at least one had been the target of a guerrilla attack in the past. The report follows an accusation last week by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan that some airlines had been buying immunity from Arab guerrillas.

The Post said today that the amounts involved are thought to run into millions of dollars.

Later, Foreign Minister Abba Eban said there is no evidence to support the Jerusalem Post's allegations. "I have found nothing reliable to back up these reports," he said in a speech in Haifa.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dayan said tonight that Israel was not prepared to interrupt its anti-terrorist campaign.

He told a delegation of Jewish leaders from the United States that, as long as he was minister, he would not give in to any Arab pressure and would not allow anybody to kill Jews and remain unpunished.

Bank Gunmen Charged
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (AP).—Jan-Erik Olsson, the 32-year-old gunman who held four bank employees hostage for six days, was booked today on charges of abduction, unlawful threat, armed robbery, attempted murder and extortion.

A police official said Olsson told him after his capture last night that he regretted he ever surrendered.

The convict he pressured police into releasing, Clark Olsson, 26, was charged with abduction and unlawful threat. He denied he was guilty of either count.

Olsson was serving a three-year term for safe-cracking when he escaped and tried to rob the Kreditbank. Olsson had been convicted in a 1966 police killing and a bank holdup last year.

EEC Reaffirms Bar On Entry of Spain
BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Common Market officials reaffirmed today that Spain could not enjoy a full membership in the European Economic Community without a freely elected parliamentary government comparable to that of the six founder members.

The officials were commenting on a speech by French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert yesterday in which he said Spain should become a market member.

Confirming the Executive Committee's stand on the entry of Spain, the officials quoted an October, 1969, statement which said the community's relations with the countries of southern Europe "could only take the form of associate membership, properly so-called, for those countries which enjoy institutions and regimes comparable with those of the founding states."

Ceausescu in Cuba
HAVANA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted with a bear hug from Premier Fidel Castro and by cheers from thousands of Cubans when he arrived here today to start a four-day visit.

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CAIRO PARLEY—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) with Libyan President Moammar Qadhafi (center) and Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud during unity talks Tuesday.

Announce 'Birth of New Arab State'

Compromise on Unity Set by Sadat, Qadhafi

(Continued from Page 1)
by foreign diplomats as a major success for the Egyptian leader.

U.S. Denies Peace Bid
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The State Department today denied it plans a new diplomatic initiative to settle the Middle East crisis.

The denial came when press officer Paul Hare was asked to comment on an interview Joseph J. Sisco, the Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East, gave to a Jordanian newspaper.

Mr. Hare said he based his denial on a report by the State Department official who took notes during Mr. Sisco's interview with two Arab journalists. Mr. Sisco was on vacation and not available for comment.

Mr. Sisco reiterated in his conversation with the Arab journalists "the long-standing U.S. position that we would like to see the negotiating process, either directly or indirectly, under way. As we said, on many occasions we are available if the parties show desire," Mr. Hare said.

William P. Rogers, outgoing Secretary of State, discussed the U.S. position on the Middle East at some length at his last press conference, Aug. 20.

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Urging the two sides to start "sensible discussions," Mr. Rogers also said that "we are going to continue to give every kind of diplomatic support" to whatever approach the two sides prefer.

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The paper reported Mr. Sisco as saying that Egypt and Israel recently told the United States they would not object to such talks. Indirect negotiations, which failed before when UN representative Gunnar V. Jarving was the go-between, "may finally be the key to a solution," the newspaper quoted Mr. Sisco as saying.

Scotland Yard Checking More Suspected Mail
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According to reports from Amman, Mr. Sisco said the United States will soon make a diplomatic move in an attempt to arrange indirect negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

Mr. Hare said he based his denial on a report by the State Department official who took notes during Mr. Sisco's interview with two Arab journalists. Mr. Sisco was on vacation and not available for comment.

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Prague Answers Bonn Over Berlin Issue
PRAGUE, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak government has replied to proposals made by Bonn to solve a dispute over Berlin which is jeopardizing a visit here by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

A spokesman for the West German trade mission here said the reply was delivered last night and was being examined by the Bonn Foreign Ministry. He declined to disclose its contents, and said no information would be available until at least tomorrow evening.

Disagreement over Brandt's claim for its future embassy in Prague to provide legal representation for West Berlin institutions has threatened Mr. Brandt's visit, planned for Sept. 6 and 7.

Amman-Beirut Flights
AMMAN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Direct flights between Amman and Beirut by the Royal Jordanian Airlines and Middle East Airlines will be resumed Saturday after more than two years. It was announced here today. Direct flights were suspended in 1971 after Syria closed its airspace to Jordan because of Jordan's dispute with the Palestinian resistance movement.

Ervin Wants Hearings Over About Nov. 1

Sessions to Resume On Watergate Sept. 17

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.-N.C., has decided to cut short the second and third phases of the Senate Watergate committee's public hearings so that the committee will have more time to prepare its final report.

At a meeting Monday in his home in Morpanton, N.C., with committee aides Samuel Dash and Rufus L. Edmisten, Sen. Ervin said he wanted to end the hearings by Nov. 1, "or shortly thereafter," Mr. Edmisten said yesterday.

"He simply wants it over so we can begin working on the report," Mr. Edmisten said.

The Senate committee will resume its hearings Sept. 17. It will continue the first, or Watergate, phase of the hearings that began on May 17, for about a week, and then spend two weeks each on the so-called "dirty tricks" and campaign spending phases.

Charles W. Colson, the former special counsel to President Nixon, will be the first witness to testify when the hearings resume. "Beyond that we really don't know, because we don't know what the committee is willing to do," Mr. Edmisten said.

Staff Analysis
The Watergate committee will meet on Sept. 11, six days after Congress returns, to plan the hearings. "We will present staff analysis to the committee about how far we've gone, and who we should hear," Mr. Edmisten said.

Additional witnesses the committee will consider to complete the first phase of the hearings are: Kenneth W. Packington, a former aide to President Nixon; and Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a lawyer for the President; E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the convicted Watergate burglars; and William D. Bittman, who is Hunt's attorney.

It is "doubtful" that Hunt will be called, according to Mr. Edmisten, unless he is willing to provide the committee with more information than he has been willing to give to date.

Mr. Edmisten did not mention either David Young, a former assistant of H. R. Haldeman, or Egil Krogh Jr., who was in charge of the "Plumbers" operation that was organized to stop leaks of secret government information. Both had been mentioned previously as possible witnesses.

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The party hardliners, headed by the former president, Eduardo Frei, have been undecided in their hostility toward Mr. Allende's coalition in recent months.

Mr. Frei's group remains unconvinced that Mr. Allende may want to forge a working relationship with the opposition and slow his march toward socialism. The Christian Democrats therefore are still refusing to call off the crippling, month-old transportation strike.

Now, in fact, they have once again asked their affiliated wholesale and retail merchants associations to stage a nationwide strike. The strike has been called closed for 24 hours. Thousands of members of the professional class, doctors, engineers and architects also joined in.

In addition, some 15,000 small farmers and their laborers, representing about 5 percent of Chile's agricultural sector, also joined the strike yesterday.

3 Israelis Shun Arab TV Show
JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Three Israeli cabinet officials, including Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, have refused a Jordanian television request to interview them, government officials said today.

The request, made yesterday by a Jordanian Hebrew-speaking broadcaster visiting Israel, marked the first effort by Arab broadcasting authorities to interview Israeli personalities.

Haron Mahmoud, the broadcaster, passed on the invitation through an Israeli television broadcaster to Gen. Dayan, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon and Foreign Minister Abba Eban. Mr. Mahmoud's program is aimed at the Israelis and has won popularity here.

A spokesman for Gen. Allon said he turned down the offer "because he did not want to lend a hand to the Hebrew program on Jordan TV, which distorts and deals with Arab propaganda."

Report on Nixon's Houses

White House Denies Knowing Of Audit Firm's Link to Fraud

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP).—A White House spokesman said today that President Nixon was unaware that presidential pardons had been given to three former officials of an accounting firm that audited Mr. Nixon's real estate purchases in Florida and California.

The New York City accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand was formerly known as Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, The New York Times reported.

In 1968, The Times said, Carl J. Simon, a general partner; Robert H. Baker, a partner; and Marvin S. Fishman, a senior associate, were convicted of distributing false financial statements and of mail fraud. The charges resulted from a false 1963 financial statement. The three men were fined a total of \$17,000. The Times said.

The Times also said Mr. Nixon gave all three unconditional pardons on Dec. 20, 1972.

No Tie to Audit
Gerald L. Warren, Mr. Nixon's deputy press secretary, termed the story "much to do about nothing." Mr. Warren said it had no relation to the audit of Mr. Nixon's real estate dealings and said the firm was not "officially" audited by the Justice Department for the President's signature.

He said the names of the three officials were among a list of more than 200 recommended for pardons and they were approved routinely.

The New York City Coopers & Lybrand said a statement saying the audit "presents a full and complete picture of the financial transaction surrounding the San Clemente and Key Biscayne residences."

The statement said the committee will consider to complete the first phase of the hearings are: Kenneth W. Packington, a former aide to President Nixon; and Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a lawyer for the President; E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the convicted Watergate burglars; and William D. Bittman, who is Hunt's attorney.

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Air Charter Firms Oppose Sale of Line They Say Is CIA's

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Executives in the U.S. air charter business used to wonder why Southern Air Transport, a Miami-based operation with valuable routes awarded by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), did not fully exploit the growing charter market. Now they think they know: For 13 years, Southern has been secretly—and possibly illegally—owned and controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Testing May Resume Soon Of Poseidons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Pentagon officials hope to resume testing Poseidon missiles in about a month, following a series of failures in both the missile and its nuclear-tipped warheads. The Poseidon, a mainstay of the underwater nuclear submarine missile force, has failed in over half of a recent series of tests. Rear Adm. Levering Smith recently testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that, as a result, he had recommended a recall of the missiles. He is the project manager for the missiles and the Polaris submarines in which they are carried.

Warheads Problems

Pentagon officials say there is no impairment of American nuclear defense forces. They say many of the Poseidon's problems are in its warheads, of which there are usually 10 on each missile, so that if one warhead were faulty, nine would be capable of delivery to targets in the Soviet Union or elsewhere.

Nonetheless, tests of the Poseidon were halted last spring after 6 test firings.

"We may resume testing in a month or so," Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said in response to questions about Adm. Smith's heavily censored Senate testimony.

Meanwhile, the Poseidon manufacturer, Lockheed Missiles and Space Division, at Sunnyvale, Calif., and Navy experts are attempting to decide if the technical problems are basic in design or the result of poor quality control during production.

Forty-one submarines carry nuclear missiles. Thirty-one of these are in the process of receiving the new-range Poseidons, which are replacing older Polaris-type nuclear warheads.

Each submarine carries 16 missiles, which in turn carry 10 warheads that can be sent against widely separated targets.

Dick Gregory's Acquitted in Prayer Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Comedian Dick Gregory and seven other peace activists were acquitted yesterday on charges of illegal entry and unlawful assembly filed for praying at the White House before the Cambodian bombing halt.

Superior Court Judge Charles Alcock said the White House as a public place and the bombings had stopped only in order to pray and pray without obstructing traffic.

"We were praying for peace and we were arrested," Mr. Gregory said. "You better believe we had been praying for Richard Nixon's health they couldn't have touched us."

Judge Alcock has been hearing 185 cases stemming from protests made at the White House by pacifists and anti-war demonstrators who staged prayer vigils there Aug. 14 halt.

Judge Alcock said he could not reject the argument "that anyone from the President on down in put someone out of the White House because of praying."

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public hearings be held on applications to transfer ownership or control of the companies it regulates, the CAB has withheld documents and conducted a closed-door hearing on the sale application by Southern.

The issue focuses on the attempt by Stanley G. Williams, president and a director of Southern, to buy 100 percent of the line for \$5.1 million. Mr. Williams has told the CAB he already owns one-third, and he wishes to buy the remaining two-thirds from its other two directors, both former high-ranking government officials.

Airline Opposition
Distressed by the prospect of stiffened competition from a line they say couldn't have survived without CIA help, four major charter competitors—joined by eight scheduled airlines—are opposing the sale.

Precisely how Southern was used—if it was—to further CIA operations is not clear. Until last year, most of its reported revenue had come from military charter work in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. With the curtailment of U.S. military operations there, it has been suggested, the CIA does not need Southern so badly.

It has been modestly profitable through the years, according to financial statements filed with the CAB. It reportedly had net income of \$15,000 last year though revenue fell sharply to \$8.2 million from \$11 million in 1971.

The competing airlines suggest that a source of income totaling \$8.9 million since 1968, labeled "logistical support group contract revenue," actually represents illegal government subsidy payments to Southern, probably for secret CIA operations.

Circumstantial Evidence
The evidence is circumstantial. The protesting carriers have been frustrated in proving their charges, largely because the CAB has ordered numerous documents relating to their charges withheld from public view.

Yet, an investigation into material that still is available for public inspection shows a series of maneuvers that strongly suggest a CIA interest in Southern. Moreover, it has been linked firmly in financial records to Air America, a Southeast Asia aviation operation known to be a CIA concern.

Budget Reform Goal of Lobbyists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington announced yesterday the formation of a coalition of state, county and city lobbyists to push for budgetary reform in Congress and to try to reverse what he called the "deeper and deeper isolation" of the Nixon administration.

Gov. Evans, a Republican, and the chairman of the National Governors' Conference, said that the coalition was modeled after the informal alliance that pushed successfully for the administration's general revenue-sharing bill. He acknowledged that the group had no set position on the special revenue-sharing programs now languishing in Congress.

Staff members from the National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties, as well as from the Governors' Association, will do the coalition's work here.

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DEFENDANT—Scott Camil carrying his briefcase into federal courthouse in Gainesville, Fla., where he is one of eight persons on trial accused of plotting to disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention. Mr. Camil is individually charged with having demonstrated "incendiary devices" and with possessing a "destructive device."

Gainesville 8 Trial Defense Rests Case After 1 Witness

By John Kifer

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 29 (UPI)—After calling only one of seven anti-war veterans and a supporter charged with plotting an assault on the 1972 Republican National Convention, the defense rested its case yesterday.

"The defendants will rest on what the prosecution has called its case," Doris Peterson, a defense lawyer, told the stunned courtroom.

The single defense witness, Dr. Steven Stellman, a University of Colorado chemistry professor, testified that a device of potassium permanganate and glycerin in a plastic medicine bottle that was allegedly demonstrated by a defendant, Scott Camil, for use in the plot was "no explosive at all."

The decision to make an abbreviated defense was reached, after discussions over the weekend, at a meeting Monday night. The vote, at the meeting of the defendants, their lawyers, and research assistants was 10-7, it was learned.

Six of the eight defendants were among those who voted for the decision.

A key factor in the defense decision was information that the government had at least four more informers or undercover police agents who have not yet testified at the trial. It was believed that the prosecution was

holding these witnesses for its round of rebuttal.

The defense was understood to be acting in the belief that the jury, with an average age of 31 and chosen under a complicated social science formula developed in earlier radical trials, had developed deep suspicions about the government's case.

The possibilities discussed at the defense meeting—at which there was a "lot of yelling," according to one source—ranged from calling a parade of witnesses to none at all. The calling of no witnesses was a successful tactic in the government's case against the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, the anti-war activist priest, as the credibility of a key government informer, Boyd F. Douglas, was undermined on cross-examination.

In calling Dr. Stellman, the defense was contending that the home-made device of drugstore chemicals was not a "bomb" under the wording of the law.

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Electromagnet Placed in Derby Car

Soap Box Victor's Uncle Admits Cheating

By James P. Sterba

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 29 (UPI)—The uncle of the 14-year-old boy who was disqualified as the winner of this year's Akron Soap Box Derby stated yesterday that he had suggested and sanctioned the use of an electromagnetic cheating device in his nephew's car. The uncle said he did it because there was wide cheating by other derby participants.

"I knew that this was a violation of the official derby rules, and I consider it now to be a serious mistake in judgment," Robert Lange Jr. said in a letter to Soap Box Derby officials in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Lange said, however, that he had advised his nephew, Jimmy Gronen, not to accept disqualification as this year's national winner unless an investigation certifies that none of the other cars in the Aug. 18 race were illegally constructed or equipped with cheating devices.

1972 Car Disappears
Mr. Lange also denied assertions that his son, Robert Jr., drove a car equipped with cheating devices in winning the 1972 national derby. However, he did not explain the mysterious disappearance from his home last Wednesday of the 1972 winning car just as local derby officials sought to locate and examine it.

The Boulder district attorney's office was investigating the 1973

and 1978 local qualifying races, won by Robert and his cousin, Jimmy Gronen, for possible criminal fraud violations.

Mr. Lange said the electromagnet in Gronen's car was not used in this year's Boulder race.

The electromagnet imbedded in the car's nose and powered by a battery concealed in its tail was activated by a button hidden in the head rest. The Gronen boy switched on the magnet by leaning his head back between special guides.

Car Pulled Forward
When the rectangular steel starting gate fell forward, beginning the race, it pulled the magnet and car forward quicker than gravity pulled the other racers' cars forward.

Mr. Lange is Jimmy Gronen's guardian. Gronen has lived with the Langes since his father died

of a heart attack two years ago. In his six-page letter, beyond which he said he would not comment, Mr. Lange accused Akron derby officials of constantly overlooking and even sanctioning violations of derby rules.

Among the violations ignored, Mr. Lange charged, were professional building of the racers, adding weight to the cars, altering officially specified wheels, tires and axles, the use of "magnetic noses" on racers and "juling" tires with gasoline or solvent to expand them.

"The derby rules have been consistently and notoriously violated by some participants without censure or disqualification," Mr. Lange said.

He added: "It is common knowledge that it is next to impossible for any 11-year-old boy or girl to build a racer that can win at Akron."

Simplified Code Stresses Self-Discipline

West Point Rewrites Its Regulation Book

By James Feron

WEST POINT, N.Y., Aug. 29 (UPI)—The United States Military Academy has rewritten its book of regulations, replacing decades of accumulated restrictions with a simplified code emphasizing self-discipline.

The revised version, which took four months to complete and went into effect this week, is part of a new philosophy that the academy is introducing to adapt to a changing society as well as to respond to its critics.

Lt. Gen. William A. Knowlton, the superintendent, said he felt the time was ripe to make changes that he had been planning over the last few years.

"We've been mulling the bastions here, hanging tight to our standards in a society that was saying there were no standards," Gen. Knowlton said. "Now we feel the pressure is off, and the first step was to redo the 'Blue Book.'"

The revised code, described by officers here as the most comprehensive regulation change in the academy's 171-year history, simplifies many rules and offers broad outlines on others.

The commandant of cadets, Brig. Gen. Philip R. Feir, said some prohibitions in the old code were self-evident. "For example, one regulation stipulated that 'No shoes will be worn into the shower room' and 'Showers will be fully turned off after use.'"

Cadets were expected to "use common sense" in avoiding facilities "obviously not intended for

them," according to the new rules, rather than having to memorize a long list of such places.

The new rules also will eliminate some traditional disciplinary measures—including the hated confinement—while leaving others unchanged, such as "area tours"—marching back and forth in full uniform with a rifle.

The superintendent said he had asked Gen. Feir to come up with a book of regulations "one-tenth the size of the old one—the cadets didn't need a laundry list of prohibitions—and one that was positive in tone. We wanted it to say: 'Okay, you have more to do with running this place.'"

Some things will remain unchanged, including the cadets' own honor code—no lying or cheating—and "the silence" meted out to those found in violation.

The academy was engulfed in controversy two months ago when James J. Folsom, now a second lieutenant, was found to have endorsed this official ostracism for 10 months although the superintendent had dismissed the case against him.

Among those likely to feel the changes most dramatically will be the plebes, or entering cadets, who have just ended their summer introductory training period, or "beast barracks."

Fewer Deaths
Col. Hugh G. Robinson, a brigade commander who ran this year's program for new cadets, said that first classmen, who served as cadet officers during this period, had been told this year to "cut down on the deaths, lead by example, rather than by order, encourage self-motivation and above all be specific. There's no point in telling a plebe he's a goofball. Tell him why."

Col. Robinson, a highly regarded officer at West Point, is

Americas Free Of Smallpox

ATLANTA, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Smallpox has been eradicated from the Western Hemisphere, officials of the U.S. Center for Disease Control said yesterday.

An international commission, made up of epidemiologists from six nations, weighed evidence for two weeks in Brazil, where the last known case was reported more than two years ago, and declared last week that Brazil was free of the disease.

Officials said that an international effort to eradicate smallpox everywhere, led by the World Health Organization, had eliminated the disease in all but four countries—Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

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Gustaf Reported Slightly Better

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 29 (AP)—Sweden's King Gustaf VI Adolf, 90, was reported slightly improved in his fight for life following abdominal surgery eight days ago.

The latest brief medical bulletin said "the planned weaning in stages from the respirator yesterday was continued in two sessions of about a half hour each with satisfactory results. Otherwise the condition is largely unchanged."

Although the king was unconscious, the news cheered his anxious relatives.

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Mission Impossible?

Recent developments on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict compound the already formidable task facing United Nations Secretary-General Waldheim in his current, on-the-scene search for a new Middle East peace formula.

Particularly disturbing is the recently adopted electoral platform of Israel's ruling Labor party, which openly advocates a speedup in Israeli acquisition and settlement of land in occupied Arab territories. The effect of this capitulation to hard-liners in the cabinet would be, as one prominent Israeli dove has noted, "to make peace much more difficult to achieve." Indeed, if the Israeli government formally espouses this aggressive new policy, the Waldheim mission and the efforts of other would-be peace-makers would become virtually impossible.

On the Arab side, too, Mr. Waldheim is likely to discover a new militancy as President Sadat of Egypt intensifies his efforts to rally Arab oil and dollar wealth for the struggle against Israel. The danger here is that the Egyptian leader will overestimate his new bargaining strength—particularly his ability to black-

mail the United States with Arab oil—and begin to retreat from the promising concessions he once seemed ready to make toward an accommodation with Israel.

Despite these unpromising auguries on both sides, it does not follow that Mr. Waldheim should not press a new peace initiative now. Israel's apparent determination to strengthen its grip on the occupied territories and President Sadat's efforts to organize a more effective Arab resistance only serve to underscore the secretary-general's recent warning that "time is not on our side in this highly explosive situation."

The United States in particular has a major stake in the secretary-general's peacemaking effort. For, while Arab threats are not likely to shake this country's long-term commitment to Israeli survival, Jerusalem's open espousal of annexationist aims would be acutely embarrassing to Washington. It might even compel the United States to re-examine its Middle East policy and give more active support to any proposed settlement that offers justice and security to all parties to the conflict.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Greed of Nations

The pessimistic annual State of the World report issued by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last weekend mentions only in passing preparations for a law-of-the-sea conference—preparations which a United States diplomat has described as "unquestionably the most crucial international negotiation now being undertaken by the UN."

Yet the preliminary sea-law talks, just concluded in Geneva, offer a singularly striking example of the narrow, self-serving nationalism that is undermining the UN and driving its chief executive officer to despair. After three years of deliberations, a 91-member Seabed Committee adjourned last week apparently without approaching consensus on many of the vital issues to be presented to the law-of-the-sea conference that is scheduled to convene in Chile next April.

The committee met originally with the aim of revising obsolete maritime law in line with a 1970 declaration by the General Assembly proclaiming the resources of seabeds beyond national jurisdiction to be "the common heritage of mankind." The hope then was that a major portion of the wealth in the 70 percent of the earth covered by water could be set aside to help bridge the gap between rich and poor nations.

In the last three years, however, coastal states—large and small, developed and developing—have staked out ever wider claims to the resources of the waters and seabed off their shores until Ambassador

Arvid Pardo of Malta, father of the common-heritage concept, was moved to complain: "The title of our committee is a misnomer. Its real title should be: 'The United Nations Committee for the First Partition of Ocean Space in the Interest of Coastal States.'"

Pleading urgently for greater cooperation for the common good, Secretary-General Waldheim's report called on UN members to "take a hard look at matters as they are." A hard look at the seas today reveals a greedy rush by individual states to usurp the "common heritage" under conditions of anarchy that threaten imminent conflict.

Because the seas have traditionally belonged to everyone—and therefore to no one—they offer a unique opportunity to advance the principle of international cooperation and develop the authority of the world organization over wide areas without encroaching on the sovereignty of any nation. Because modern technology is making the great wealth of the seas available to mankind for the first time, it is possible to utilize this "common heritage" for the common good without diminishing the traditional resources of any state or group of states.

These opportunities must not be missed. If the United Nations cannot develop rules and machinery to utilize the relatively unexploited wealth of the seas for the benefit of all men everywhere, there is scant hope for effective international cooperation anywhere.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On Solzhenitsyn

There is no reason to doubt Mr. Solzhenitsyn's assertion that he has received threats to his life from official or semi-official quarters. Harassment and intimidation of this sort would be entirely in keeping with the present atmosphere in the Soviet Union. The pursuit of détente abroad has been accompanied by steadily worsening repression at home. Intellectual dissent is being crushed, and the circulation of unauthorized manuscripts suppressed. Many well known figures have been confined to prisons or mental hospitals; some have been sent abroad; and as Mr. Solzhenitsyn says, "unknown critics are crushed in great numbers in silence."

In part this is a resurgence of a traditional Russian fear of intellectual dissent that goes back far beyond the Communist revolution. It is, however, also related to the new phase in foreign policy. Mr. Brezhnev was able to get political support for this policy partly by pointing to the very urgent need for technology which his supposedly scientific system had been unable to develop for itself, and partly by reassuring his hard-line critics that an opening to the West would not threaten internal security. There were many signs that the relatively sudden switch from confrontation to cooperation with capitalist countries was arousing expectations that could not be met and encouraging the belief that ideological struggle was over. A free hand was therefore given to the KGB to suppress all manifestations of dissent as firmly as it wished.

If Mr. Brezhnev really wants a new relationship with the outside world he will have to show that his authority and his system

are sufficiently well founded to survive exposure to a wider range of influences from outside and inside. One cannot successfully conduct a policy of this sort from a position of fear—and only fear can explain the present internal policies of the Soviet Union.

Nor can he claim that these matters are purely internal. Intellectuals such as Mr. Solzhenitsyn, Dr. Sakharov, and Mr. Amalrik belong in a very real sense to the world. Moreover, no Western government is going to find it easy to have intimate relations with a country in which the most elementary human rights are consistently and increasingly denied to large numbers of people.

—From the Times (London).

On Non-Aligned Countries

The non-aligned countries may wish strongly for independence, but they are inextricably caught in a web of international relations. These work more often than not to their disadvantage. Even though they have a say through the Group of 77, the levers of world finance are in Western hands. The developing countries feel mainly the burden of inflation and increasing debts to be paid. The purchase of arms always brings some political commitment. Campaigns against drought, disease, drugs and floods all bring obligations which emphasize the precariousness of life in the third world and the lack of technological sophistication. It makes hard the task of putting self-reliance into practice. The developed world needs to re-define its position towards this group of countries, as much as they need to find an attitude towards us.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

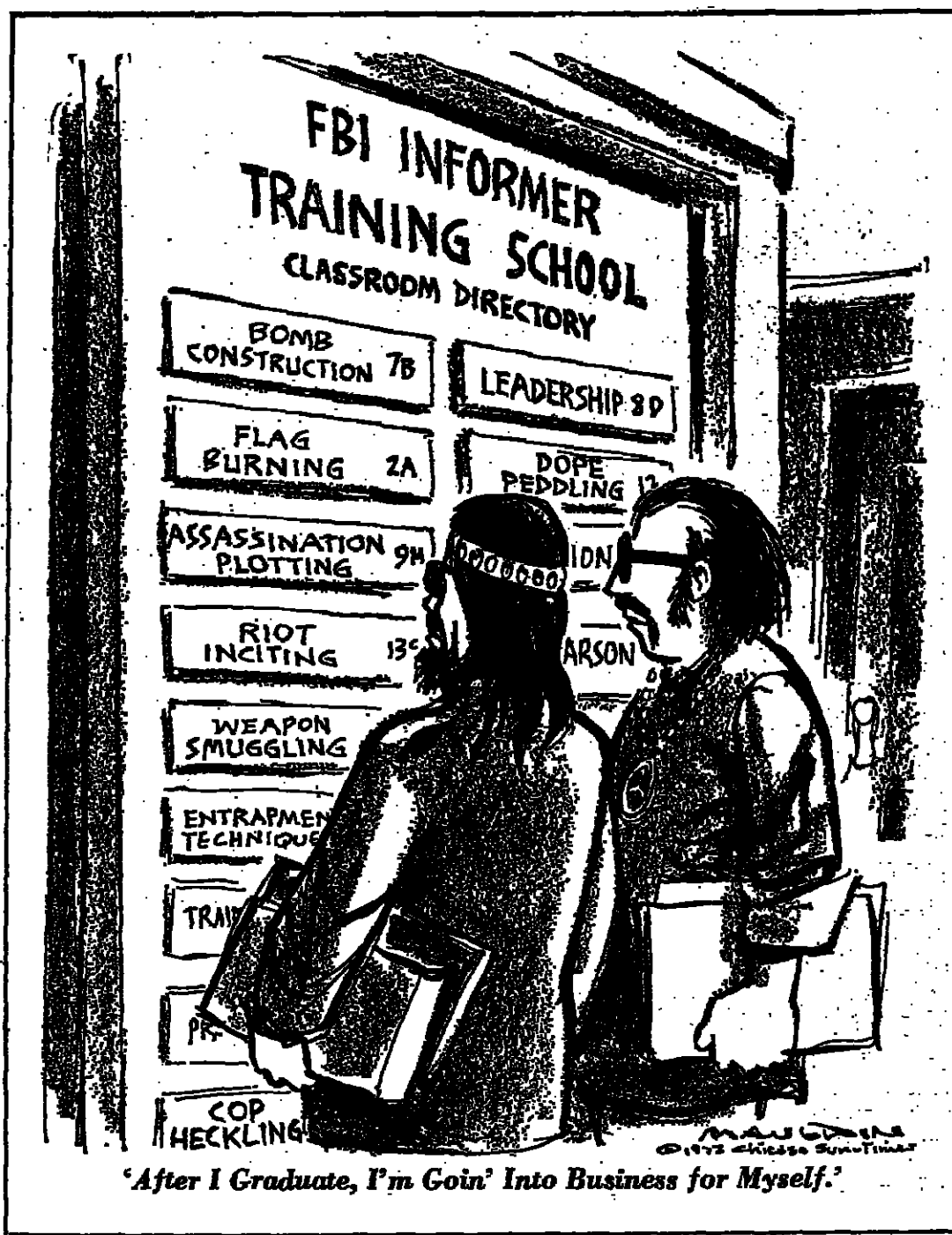
August 30, 1898

CHICAGO—According to reports received by the railway companies and businessmen, the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within a fortnight. The winter wheat yield will be increased to the extent of 350,000 bushels from the spring wheat region. It is declared that a new era of prosperity is at hand throughout the Great West.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1923

DUBLIN—The election results up to the present indicate that the Free State Government has won a decisive victory. Next to the poor showing made by De Valera's party, what is attracting most attention is the debacle suffered by Labor and the Farmers' party. The position this evening was Government 19, Republicans 4, Labor 4, Farmers and Independents 4.



The Pressures on Richardson

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The new attorney general of the United States, Elliot L. Richardson, is an elegant man of elaborate, almost ostentatious severity, and you could never tell by watching him these days that he is under more pressure now than ever before in his varied service to the federal government.

What will he do if his U.S. attorney in Baltimore recommends the indictment of Vice-President Agnew on charges of criminal extortion, conspiracy, etc., support or reversal?

What position will he take on Richard Nixon's assertion that a President must first be impeached, convicted, and removed from office before he can be tried in court on criminal charges? And would Richardson's position be the same on the Vice-President in the Baltimore case—namely that Agnew would have to be removed from office before he had to stand trial on criminal charges?

A prudent man facing such questions on a new job might be expected to take refuge in silence, even in isolation. Richardson, instead, is both available and voluble. He sees reporters as if he had all the time in the world, doodles and talks with meticulous care, smokes big black cigars in the morning, and says absolutely nothing on the points at issue, but says nothing with admirable eloquence and unflinching courtesy.

Still, the days of putting political managers at the head of the Justice Department—Herbert Brownell, Robert Kennedy, John Mitchell—are now over, and Richardson's dilemma is that he has to protect the civil rights of Agnew against leaks and unproven charges, while at the same time being faithful to the law as

it applies to the two top officials of his party and the nation.

Few attorneys general of the United States have ever had to face such a tangle of legalities and loyalties in the first weeks of their work, and Richardson, after Watergate, is making clear that the integrity of the Justice Department, and even of the government, is likely to depend, not on what he says, but on the performance of his duties.

His dilemmas are fairly obvious. If he supports a criminal indictment against the Vice-President, no matter what the evidence, he will be accused by many members of his party with being disloyal to the Republic; and if he doesn't follow a recommendation to indict, he will be accused of being more loyal to his party than to the law.

If he decides that the President is not subject to criminal charges until impeached and removed from office, he will go against his own special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and if he sides with Cox, he will have to go against the President.

Neither the President nor the Vice-President has made Richardson's task very easy. The President has said publicly that the time has come to leave the Watergate mess to the courts, but at the same time, he has denied the courts the power to compel release of the tapes that might contain the critical evidence of criminal activity.

More than that, the President has refused the compromise of allowing Judge Sirica to examine the tapes in private, so as to get at the criminal evidence without destroying the confidentiality of "national security" information. There is another awkward situation. Speaking of the Watergate investigation on last April 17, the President said:

"If any person in the executive branch or in the government is indicted by the grand jury, my policy will be to immediately suspend him. If he is convicted, he will, of course, be automatically discharged."

This is the President's principle and promise, but would he, or could he, apply it to Agnew if the latter were indicted in the Baltimore case? This would not be Richardson's problem, but the President's, and though the Vice-President is clearly "in the executive branch," it is not at all clear that the President could either suspend him if indicted or discharge him if convicted.

These questions, of course, are not up for immediate decision, but they have to be very much on the minds of the President, the Vice-President, and the attorney general, for they cannot control the various actions of the district attorneys, the prosecutors, or the courts, and they have to anticipate the serious constitutional questions that could be placed before them in the coming weeks and months.

This is obviously harder on the President and the Vice-President, who face the possibility of being accused, while Richardson merely has to anticipate the problem of being the accuser. But whatever Richardson decides, he is not likely to avoid the most severe criticism from one side or another.

Richardson bitterly resents such suggestions, and removes himself from any consideration of higher public office, but that's the way things are in this town these days. The new attorney general is trapped in a legal and political situation, and the surprising thing is that he doodles and puffs away and takes it all with such remarkable outward calm.

Israel's Elite Corps—Its Former Generals

By Terence Smith

TEL AVIV—Old soldiers neither die nor fade away in Israel. Instead, they manage the nation's largest industrial enterprises, head up its universities and, in increasing numbers, run for political office.

A bumper crop of former generals is standing for national and local office in the Israeli election this year.

If the ruling Labor party has its way at the polls, three former chiefs of staff and a former general will be members of the cabinet after the Oct. 29 elections and a fifth general will represent the party in the Knesset, the parliament.

It recently revived right-wing opposition should prevail, two other top commanders will be at least in parliament if not in the cabinet.

In addition, military men compelled by the Israeli system to retire from active service in their mid-40s are moving into top positions in industry, business, public utilities and universities. Three of Israel's largest universities now have retired generals as their chief executive officers and two others have former officers as presidents.

Former generals are also moving into less likely fields. Avraham Yoffe, who led an armored column across the Sinai in 1967, is now director of the Nature Reserve Authority. The former leaders of the armed forces are thus emerging as a new elite in Israeli civilian life. Collectively, they are introducing a new style and approach to civilian management. One audible result is the recent emergence in business of a new abbreviated, slangy style of Hebrew, known as "generalism."

But there is no discernible trend toward militarization in Israeli society today. A military take-over "could never happen here," said Ezer Weizman, the flamboyant former air force chief who retired three years ago to go into government and who is now chairman of the right-wing Herut party.

"An Army of Civilians" "The army is too much a part of life in Israel to threaten it," he said. "There's just a small professional cadre. The rest are reserves called up in crisis. It is literally an army of civilians in uniform."

Two professors at the University of Haifa, Gabriel Ben-Dor and Shmuel Weizman, recently published an "exhaustive study of the impact of senior officers on Israeli political life."

"The Israeli Military in Society" "Although the army has become an immensely powerful pressure group in Israeli politics," they wrote, "its top commanders play the game of politics according to the well institutionalized rules of the Israeli civilian party system."

The researchers analyzed the careers of all the top officers who have retired from the army since 1960 and found that an increasing number have been going into politics since the 1967 war. "But," the professors wrote, "they do not seek power at all cost."

In fact, as they noted, the different political parties frequently take the initiative in recruiting the more celebrated generals. "Each faction looks for its own general to boost its popularity at the polls," they wrote.

Problems Under Pressure "Let's face it," Mr. Weizman told a visitor to his office here, "we have charisma. We came out of the army with reputations as heroes—deserved or not—and as men who have had experience managing big and difficult problems under pressure."

Former Gen. Shimon Lahat, the commander of the Suez front

during the 1969-1970 "war of attrition" who is now running for mayor of Tel Aviv, put it another way.

"The people know I have no direct experience in municipal affairs," he said, "but they accept me as a proven administrator with a fresh approach."

On July 15, Gen. Ariel Sharon, the hawkish and controversial leader of the southern command convinced that his chances for chief of staff had evaporated, resigned from the army. Barely 48 hours later he announced his candidacy for parliament as a bloc of right-wing parties to challenge the government.

His gambit jolted several of the splintered right-wing groups into burying their differences and uniting into the most promising opposition bloc seen in Israel in years.

Other generals who will be running for election on the Labor party ticket are Gen. Chief of Staff Itzhak Rabin, who served until this spring as Israel's Ambassador in Washington, and former Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, the intelligence chief, who left the army a few months ago to become a special adviser to Premier Golda Meir on security affairs.

Private Sector A far larger percentage of retiring senior officers take top managerial positions in public and private industry. Mr. Amichai, former chief of the operations branch and for seven years head of Israel's security service, resigned in 1968 to become president of Koor Industries, the glamorous textile operation in Tel Aviv. Mr. Yoffe, former chief of the air force, is now general manager of the powerful Discount Bank Investment Group.

These men and others reach their top ranks in their late 40s. The custom, even for chiefs of staff, is to serve a few years at the top and then retire usually at 45 or 46, to clear a way for younger officers.

It is a question of experience versus vitality," said Mr. Amichai, whose master's thesis at Columbia University School of Business Administration was "The Two-Cycle Life Theory—Career Management."

"I think it's good for both the army and the individual," he said. "If an officer retires at 45, he still has time to start another career. If he waits until 50, he becomes very hard."

It is the same in a developed country like Israel, where there are all sorts of opportunities for people with some managerial experience.

A Jobs-Corps at Work The former officers crowd kind of mutual-aid society find jobs for colleagues still in service. Mr. Amichai has been seven former officers into management positions at Koor Industries. Former Gen. Narkiss, now director of Jewish Agency's immigration department, has filled seven of its 15 posts in his department with ex-army people.

Israel's former generals have earned their own niche in the top of society. They are frequently in the best restaurants in Tel Aviv and at the open of radio and television discussion programs. Their wives frequently serve on the boards of a number of charity organizations.

Many of the older officers live in comfortable homes in the "army suburbs" of Rehovot, Netanya, Migdal, and elsewhere. These homes, built on a cooperative basis by the army in the 1950s and sold to the officers at advantageous prices, now estimate some of the most desirable real estate in the Tel Aviv area. One of the nicest homes in Rehovot, with a lot of former Gen. Moshe Dayan, the defense minister.

Start of a Backlash The combination of special privilege and instant promotion to the top of civilian and political life has generated a small but discernible recent groundswell of resentment. Though still limited, this backlash is beginning among political and business leaders whose chances for advancement are postponed by an ex-general "parachuting" into the Israeli slang term, into the safe seat in parliament.

"Of course the rank-and-file workers don't like it, but we come in at the top," Weizman said with a shrug. "But, frankly, that's their problem. This country needs a shaking now and then and the precisely what we are giving."

Letters

Overseas Americans

There has been considerable effort of late, especially on the part of American women married to foreigners, and various U.S. business groups abroad, to have their voting rights restored. The views of these people are not necessarily the same as those of Americans living in the mainstream of U.S. society. Most overseas Americans have, at best, only second hand knowledge of the day to day business of civic meetings, civil rights affairs, school integration, bond and tax issues to build more local schools, sewers and water supply systems, etc.

We overseas Americans have, for reasons of our own, left these matters behind us. Who then are we to decide who shall be the representatives from communities and states of our former residence? There are enough of us abroad to swing an election. What business have I, a non-resident U.S. citizen for twenty-two years, deciding who the representatives and senators from my former home state, New York, should be. Do I know the candidates, am I familiar with the opinions of my former community, do I really know the issues involved, especially the local issues? No, to all these questions. How then can I vote intelligently? Obviously I cannot.

U.S. citizens residing abroad should continue the American privilege of writing to the proper authorities to state their views.

If they honestly feel that this is not enough, they should return to the States and recoup their rights.

When we left the States we left certain rights behind, especially the "right" to vote for strangers deciding issues that have little or no effect on our lives abroad.

GEORGE KATAVOLOU, Madrid.

More Marijuana

Under the heading "Drug Files," for legislation of marijuana and hashish (Letters, Aug. 16), one finds the following paragraph: "Smoking marijuana and hashish is not habit forming. It is not harmful to the body. It does not lead to harder drugs. It does not cause crime. In fact, it does nothing except alter the consciousness, for a few hours, of the person who uses it."

Fifteen to 20 years ago many of us believed in these views. In 1973, however, partly by bitter experience, partly through scientific data, we know otherwise. Point by point the statements quoted above are incorrect:

Cannabis (marijuana and hashish) is not only habit forming but dependence producing. Strong psychic dependence may be in disposed individuals be established after a surprisingly short time. Both short and long-term use has an effect on the brain and thereby on the personality, interpersonal and social relationships and be-

havior pattern of the user. Even after use of small doses there is an accumulation in the body of the poisonous substances if the interval between doses is too short. As far as the use of so-called "harder drugs" is concerned, the position is now clear: Regardless of whether you start with cannabis or any other dependence-producing psychotropic drug, the probability that you will switch temporarily or permanently to other drugs is increased. Thus, the majority of those starting with cannabis seem to quit using it for good after a relatively short experience does not contradict these facts.

Statements like that quoted above are most unfortunate in that they nurture the wishful thinking of a great number of individuals.

KARL EVANG, M.D., Director General of Health Services, Norway (Bel.). Oslo.

Israeli Annexation

The Washington Post, in an editorial which the International Herald Tribune reprinted on Aug. 27th, and which is entitled "Israel Annexation," quotes Ariel Eliaz, member of the Knesset and government critic, as saying that the Israeli policy of creating facts is "the legitimization" of creeping annexation. The effect will be to make peace much more difficult to achieve. And,

Retail Prices In France Up 3.8% in Month

Increase Puts Rise
At 7.4% in a Year

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—French prices rose 3.8 percent last month, the Finance Ministry announced today. The increase brings the rise so far this year to 4.1 percent.

The gain is the same as was registered in June and puts the increase from the year-ago month at 7.4 percent.

Although the ministry issued figures without comment, the cabinet, which is to meet tomorrow for its first session after the summer holidays, is expected to discuss the price situation. However, no dramatic new measures are anticipated.

French inflation is already working at close to full capacity and is in need of cash which to expand facilities, so a further tightening of credit, which the route the government is expected to take, can go only so far without upsetting industry's plans for expansion.

Budget Out Possible

Another possibility is a cut in planned government expenditures. Although next year's budget is expected to be in balance, government spending is slated to rise some 12 percent over this year's total. But Olivier Wormser, head of the central bank, is on record as favoring a budget surplus to help contain inflation.

Questioned today as he left a meeting with Premier Pierre Messmer, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing ruled out the possibility of a price freeze and noted that he had forecasted the results for June and July would be mediocre.

He said the government is going to continue to fight inflation. "It's a continuing action which we are going to develop in the weeks to come."

The biggest increase last month was a 1.8 percent rise in service prices. This was no surprise as telephone charges rose 16 percent, and electricity between 3 and 4 percent and rents about 12 percent during the month.

Despite the high rate of inflation here, the dollar lost ground against the franc on the foreign exchange market. However, this is ascribed to the relatively strong performance of the Deutsche mark against the dollar rather than a market assessment of the franc-dollar rate.

Interest rates in West Germany are on the rise again and some believe this will continue through mid-September as cash withdrawn from the banking system to meet the upcoming corporate tax date.

As a fresh scramble for funds begins in Germany, interest rates are rising and attracting funds to the country. This depresses the dollar-mark rate and causes sympathy to fall here as the franc is tied to the mark in the European currency float.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar here.

Aug. 29, 1973

Today Prev. Ch.

£ 100 (US) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (UK) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (FR) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (DE) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (IT) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (JP) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (AU) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (NZ) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (SE) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (DK) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (NOR) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (FIN) 2,460 2,458 -2

£ 100 (SWE) 2,460 2,458 -2

Nairobi: A Way Station to Monetary Reform

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP).—Officials are approaching next month's International Monetary Fund meeting on ways to re-structure the monetary system with a restrained sense of optimism.

That is the message that key Treasury officials are sending to a day-long meeting tomorrow of a high-level advisory committee which includes former secretaries of the Treasury and other prominent members of the U.S. financial community.

High government officials do not anticipate that the IMF annual session, which begins Sept. 24 in Nairobi, will be "another Bretton Woods," because a final settlement of outstanding issues is not expected until the spring of 1974.

Moreover, foot-dragging by Congress over picking up the tab for what most others consider a fair share of official development assistance is a potential bottleneck to successful negotiations on monetary matters.

For example, Washington is a year behind other nations in its commitment to the International Development Association, the soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank group. And the question of the new and increased replenishment of IDA funds will come to a head in Nairobi.

The final step in the technical preparations for Nairobi will take place at a meeting of the Committee of 20 deputies in Paris next week. That session is expected to produce a draft outline of a reform agreement which will be submitted to the finance ministers at a Committee of 20 session in Nairobi on Sept. 23, immediately prior to the IMF annual meeting.

What U.S. officials expect out of the Nairobi session is a progress report, probably touched in very general terms, on agreements reached so far among the major powers. In addition, the Committee of 20 would be given a mandate, via an IMF resolution, to develop new articles on agreement putting the specifics of a new monetary system on paper.

The timetable envisioned here is that the finance ministers and central bankers, who wield the political power of their governments, would put their approval on the proposals at a Committee of 20 meeting in Washington in March, and that the new system would get formal acceptance at the 1974 annual meeting of the IMF in Washington.

Final ratification of a new system—which would place reformed and renamed special drawing rights at the center—more than 120 other national legislatures.

Thus, a reformed system would actually not be in place for at least another year past 1974, although parts of the system could be made effective before that. In the interim, the present floating currency arrangements would continue.

The government message to the advisory committee meeting tomorrow says that the United States is anxious to renege the SDR in order to enhance confidence in it as a good and trustworthy monetary asset.

Backed by Fledge

Actually, the SDR is a collective currency unit, which has behind it the pledge of the many individual currencies. But it is an abstract and complicated concept that few people understand.

There are other problems with the SDR, besides the cosmetics of a new name. Although almost everyone now agrees that

the SDR (or whatever it will be called in the future) will be the "measure" or unit of account, rather than gold or dollars, there is no agreement on how to define it, or on the rate of interest it should bear.

The SDR issue is not likely to be settled at Nairobi, according to U.S. officials. Nor is the question of the role of gold in the system; the sticky question of the \$80-billion "overhang," convertibility under the new system; the relationship of SDRs to development aid; reorganization of the IMF itself; or the actual new set of "stable but adjustable" exchange rates that is the ultimate goal.

What, then, is likely to be accomplished at Nairobi?

In all probability, the major achievement will be agreement on a new set of rules governing the way that exchange rates should be changed to meet the shifting economic conditions.

Major European nations and Japan have gone a long way toward accepting the U.S. insistence that a weakness of the Bretton Woods system was its failure to put as much pressure on surplus countries to revalue their currencies as it did on deficit countries to make devaluations or other adjustments.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz advanced the idea at the 1972 IMF meeting that the level of reserves should be taken as the chief indicator that an adjustment is needed.

The other nations have reluctantly come around to the idea of symmetrical responsibility and to the use of indicators as a guide to policy. But they resist "automaticity" or a degree of presumption, seeking to preserve a maximum amount of discretion through consultation.

Survey of 1,000 Largest Firms Shows

U.S. Outlay Plans Set Record in 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP).

The nation's capital spending boom is continuing, with outlay plans of U.S. manufacturers setting another record in the second quarter, according to the Conference Board.

The survey by the private business research organization showed that the nation's 1,000 largest manufacturers authorized \$10.73 billion in future plant and equipment outlays in the April-June quarter.

The figure is 11 percent higher than the first quarter, which was also a record, and 53 percent higher than the second quarter of 1972.

The latest survey confirms the strength of the current capital spending boom. John W. Kendrick, director of economic research for the board, said, "He noted that a decrease in actual capital expenditures during the second quarter was 'largely due to supply limitations.'"

Seen Continuing

Mr. Kendrick also said that "given the much higher current level of appropriations than of expenditures, and the size of the backlog, it is clear that capital spending will continue to rise strongly for some quarters to come."

The board's supplemental survey of expansion plans for 1974 "indicates a further significant

expansion... although the percentage increase is somewhat less than in 1973," he added.

Of the 17 industries surveyed, the oil industry contributed more than one-fifth of the total of planned spending with a 40 percent increase in appropriations over the first quarter, which showed a 5 percent drop.

Nine of the 17 industries showed boosts, with durable goods companies increasing planned outlays by 6 percent and nondurable manufacturers allotting an additional 17 percent. However, the petroleum industry's giant increase is excluded; the non-durables would have registered a 0.1 percent decline from the first quarter.

Philip Morris Outlay

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—Philip Morris said today its five-year capital spending program has been expanded to about \$750 million from the \$500 million previously announced.

Major items covered in the new program are substantial additions to Philip Morris's U.S. and international cigarette-making facilities and a further major expansion of Miller Brewing Co.'s facilities to accommodate strong growth in Miller sales, the firm said.

Retained earnings and depre-

ciation over the period are expected to exceed the costs of the new capital expenditure program, the company noted.

Philip Morris also increased the quarterly dividend to 35 cents from 32.4 cents, payable Oct. 12, record Sept. 14.

A Correction

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—In reporting first-half results for Cie. Honeywell Bull yesterday, the AP incorrectly referred to them as worldwide pre-tax profit. The figure of \$203.6 million, representing a 23.5 percent rise, was actually the company's worldwide pre-tax revenue.

Raw Material Prices in U.S. Surge Ahead

Two-Week Increase
Biggest Since Phase-1

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The nation's manufacturers in the last two weeks have experienced the strongest surge of price increases for the materials they buy since the Nixon administration's original Phase-1 price freeze ended in 1971, according to an industry survey of 250 companies.

The price increases represent the "bulge" which the administration said would appear at the end of its second freeze on Aug. 13. The higher costs are certain to be passed along to customers in the form of more expensive consumer goods.

The survey, which was tabulated yesterday by the National Association of Purchasing Management, is scheduled for release in about two weeks.

Next month was seen as likely to bring even sharper increases because many large companies, which must give the government 30 days' notice before raising most prices, will be allowed to increase prices under Phase-4 rules.

According to the survey, some 70 percent of the buyers interviewed reported paying higher prices for supplies and raw materials during the last two weeks. The equivalent figure for July was only 58 percent.

Not since late 1971, when the number of buyers reporting price increases jumped from 4 percent in November to 33 percent in December, and then to 65 percent in January, 1972, had there been such a large month-to-month rise.

The survey is highly regarded as an indicator of industrial prices.

Company Report

Whittaker

Third Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 175.5 140.4

Profits (millions) -4.85 3.37

Per Share -0.25 0.15

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 481.7 392.0

Profits (millions) -2.75 6.13

Per Share 0.17 0.26

Wall St. Prices Spurt As Turnover Picks Up

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices advanced along a broad front today in the heaviest trading since July 28. It was the third consecutive advance by the market.

All the indicators were up and some brokers who last week were saying that investors would "read water" until after the Labor Day holiday were now indicating that a late summer rally might be developing.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 11.38 to 883.43, moving forward strongly in the morning and steadying in the afternoon. The NYSE index rose 0.82 to 55.39. Advances outnumbered declines by more than two to one, totaling 1,011 compared with 497.

If brokers were cheered by the price advance they were equally encouraged by the volume, which rose to 15.69 million shares from yesterday's 11.81 million.

The advance was particularly impressive because most of the economic news was not good. The dollar was sharply lower in most European money markets and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, on a television program, warned that the nation still faced serious inflationary problems.

Paper stocks, benefiting from a brokerage house's bullish appraisal, rose. The Canadian Parliament will hold a special session tomorrow aimed at ending the rail strike that has curtailed many mills.

Meat picked up 1 3/8 to 17 1/8, International Paper 3/4 to 43 3/4, Scott Paper 3/4 to 16 1/8, Ham-mill Paper 1 to 16 1/2, Union Camp 3/4 to 54 5/8, Fibreboard 1 1/8 to 16 1/8, Kimberly Clark 2 1/8 to 43 and St. Regis Paper 3/4 to 46.

Blue chips and glamour stocks also pointed higher. Xerox tacked on 2 7/8 to 155 1/4. Procter & Gamble 1 1/8 to 101 3/4. Dow Chemical 1 1/8 to 54 3/8. Disney 1 5/8 to 37 3/8. Colgate Palmolive 1 1/8 to 33 1/8. Schlumberger 2 3/4 to 118 1/4. Standard Oil California 2 to 66 1/4 and Getty Oil 3 1/4 to 116 1/4.

Polaroid moved up 4 3/4 to 118 1/2. The company said it will start nationwide dealer deliveries of its SX-70 camera Sept. 24.

Gold advanced, spurred by higher London bullion prices. ASA picked up 1 to 44 3/8. Campbell Red Lake 7/8 to 54 1/4 and Homestake Mining 1/2 to 41 7/8.

Clorox declined 2 7/8 to 19 7/8. The company said it expects 1974 first-quarter earnings to be below this year's 25 cents a share.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed moderately higher in quiet trading. The Amex index picked up 0.06 to 22.88, and advances led declines 450 to 289. Volume was 1.9 million shares, up from yesterday's 1.5 million.

Britain Backs New Jetliner

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).

The government today put up \$48 million to back Britain's first major new airliner in a decade, the HS-146 designed for short-haul routes.

The builders, Hawker-Siddeley Aviation, claim they can sell about 400 of the craft, which are to be powered by engines built by Avco Corp's Lycoming unit in the United States.

The wide-bodied plane will seat 71 to 88 passengers on routes up to 1,200 miles (1,900 kilometers). It is designed to replace the aging turboprop Viscount aircraft still used on many "feeder" lines.

The first flight is planned for January, 1976, with entry into service in 1977. Hawker claims the plane will be quieter than older models, that it can use short runways and that its operating costs will be 15 or 20 percent below those of other short-haul jets.

Aerospace Minister Michael Heseltine told a news conference today that it was decided the project was important if Britain is to maintain a strong aircraft industry.

Hawker will put up a similar sum and the government funds will be repaid out of a levy on sales. The aircraft should cost around \$1.5 million.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

KHD Sees No Operating Profit

Kloekner-Humboldt-Deutz, the West German engine firm, may make no operating profit in the current year. However, the company adds that no reliable forecast can yet be given. First-half results gave cause for cautious optimism but the latest Deutsche mark revaluation led to a noticeable change in the order position and considerably affected profits, officials say. In addition, the government's stability policy has led to a fall in domestic orders. The company made a 50 million DM operating loss in 1972 although it showed a 1.28 million DM net profit after drawing on reserves. Already announced first-half sales rises 15 percent while orders in hand at that time were up 28 percent from last year.

Ericsson Results on Target

Sales and earnings of the L.M. Ericsson group of Sweden are proceeding at the expected rate of increase of about 16 percent, reports president Bjorn Landvall. The healthiest and fastest growing area of activity for Ericsson is Europe, even though Sweden is not a member of the Common Market. Sales in Europe, excluding Sweden, for the first six months equaled \$283 million, half the total sales of \$566 million, and up substantially from the \$212 million in the 1972 half. One source of concern to him is Sweden's position outside the EEC. "Our worry is that we might be shut off from future actions in the EEC for common telecommunications systems with standardized equipment," he says. "There are such thoughts in Brussels," he asserts. However, he is confident that Ericsson can survive, and thrive, outside the EEC struc-

ture. He is scornful of the theory, often heard in Brussels, that Europe must create big transnational combines in the high-technology fields to compete with the U.S. giants. "This is a lot of baloney," he says. "There are too many politicians who are fascinated by size and grandeur. They think size and efficiency are the same thing, which isn't true."

LTV Raises Earnings Projection

LTV Corp. has increased its 1973 earnings projection to \$21.1 million or \$3.47 a share, before extraordinary items, says Paul Thayer, chairman. The company had been projecting earnings of \$21.3 million or \$2.95 a share, before extraordinary items. In 1972, LTV earned \$8.8 million, or 73 cents a share (66 cents fully diluted), after an extraordinary gain of \$800,000, or 10 cents a share. The new forecast results from a better than anticipated performance by LTV's two largest subsidiaries, Jones & Laughlin Steel and Wilson & Co. A third subsidiary, LTV Aerospace, remains on target. The company expects an extraordinary credit this year of \$16.5 million, or \$1.57 a share, resulting from a tax-loss carry-forward.

Buitoni Eyes U.K. Firm

One of Italy's biggest food manufacturing groups, Industrie Buitoni, is to buy up the grocery products division of Britain's J. Bibby & Sons. The deal, which has still to get the formal go-ahead from a number of governmental authorities, is said to be likely to run into "a number of millions of pounds." The Bibby food division, with annual sales equivalent to about \$43 million, produces meat pastes and animal and vegetable oils. Final agreement is expected by October, Buitoni officials say.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1973

LATION
FUTURE

PEANUTS



B. E.



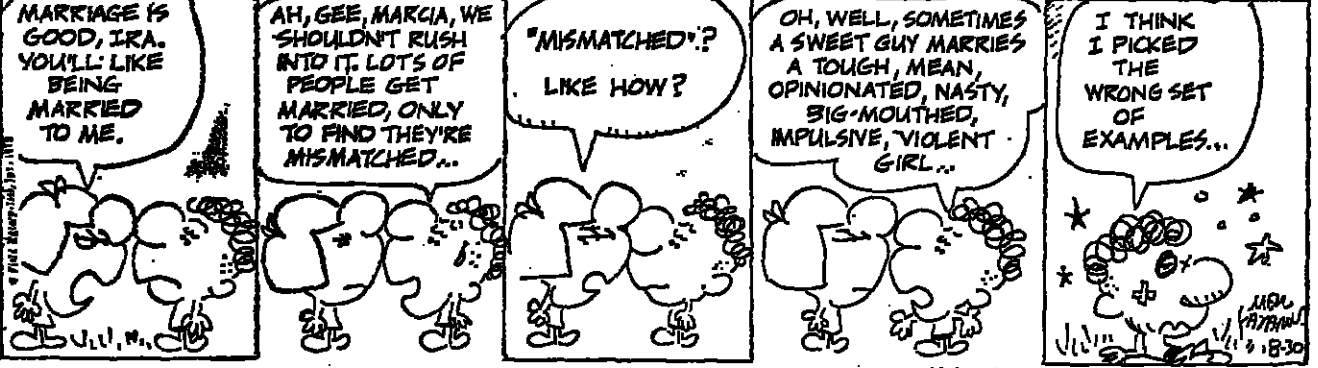
L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



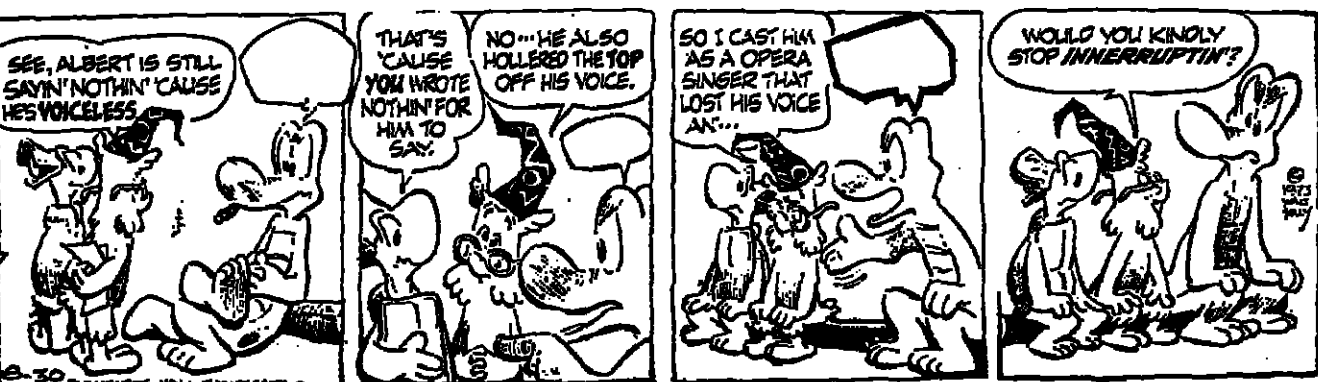
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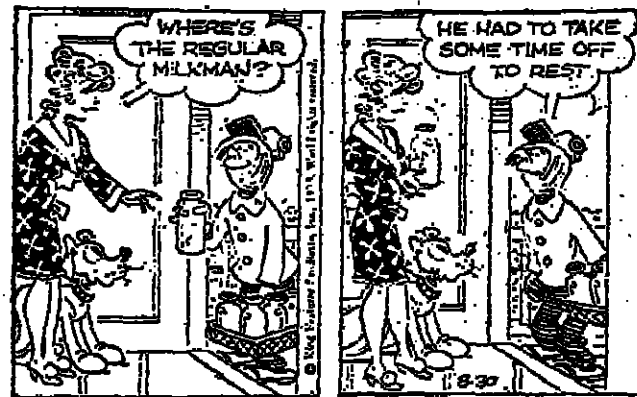
P. O. C. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Those who like to interfere with the opponents' bidding at every possible opportunity, explaining afterward that "it was only an overall partner," should bear in mind that their actions frequently help the enemy. Nobody could blame West for his overall of one spade on the diamond deal, but nevertheless it contributed to South's success in the slam contract.

The opening bid of one heart was unorthodox but worked out happily. When North showed enthusiasm for hearts, South was able to proceed to slam in the knowledge that the dummy would be short in spades and that the hands would fit well. After an opening trump lead he drew trumps, on which West discarded a spade and a club.

As the overall appeared to mark West with the diamond king, South finessed the queen successfully. He cashed the diamond ace, ruffed a diamond, and assessed the distribution. It was

clear that West had started with five diamonds and one heart, so there was a possibility of an unusual end play.

The next move was to cash the ace and king of clubs. West could not afford to part with the diamond ten, for a ruff would have established dummy's jack. So West gave up a spade leaving this position:

NORTH		EAST
♠ 10		♠ 7 4
♥ K J 10		♥ —
♦ K 10		♦ J 10 7
♣ —		♣ —
SOUTH		
♠ A 9 6 3		
♥ 4		
♦ —		
♣ —		

The spade queen was led to the ace, and another spade was led. When West played the jack, South shrewdly discarded dummy's remaining club. West had to choose between establishing dummy's diamond jack and establishing South's remaining spade, and the slam was made.

NORTH		EAST
♠ Q		♠ 7 4
♥ 8 6 5 3		♥ J 10 9
♦ A Q J 9 2		♦ J 10 7 6 5 2
♣ K 8 4		♣ —
SOUTH (D)		
♠ A 9 6 3 2		
♥ A K Q 4 2		
♦ 6		
♣ A 3		

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ 1 ♠ 3 ♣ Pass

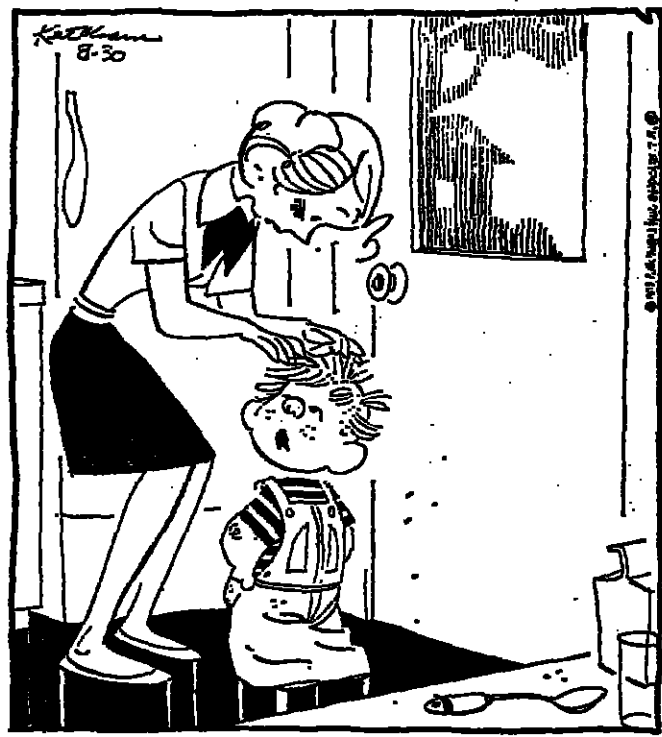
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♣ Pass

6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart seven.

MODIE	TROPIFF	TRIA
IVORY	RAVED	IER
GOING	ANACOSITIA	
ALIA	COSI	KIRAP
ROLD	HHH	SS
ELIO	ANDORRA	
PLAIS	ARIETTAS	
SRO	MACDOFF	ATIE
COINATIO	FESTIE	
OBONOR	INER	
TUFA	PECADILLIO	
TRIGCO	IONIA	HAB
STICK	HAIVE	NGATO
UNO	ALIBED	TASITE
GGS	WATIS	MAIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PRICE

RYTUL

ENBOGE

FLAMEE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: THE

Yesterday's Jumble: ROIST MESSY TROPHY BAUNING
Answer: One who forges—a common name—SMITH

BOOKS

GENERAL FROM THE JUNGLE

By E. Traven. Hill & Wang, 280 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Alan Chuse

Like jaguars in the night slipping into a corral—that's how you must work, muchachos," says the general, a 21-year-old military genius named Juan Mendez, to his army of men near the end of this novel that forms the final stage of a six-volume, 1,500-page epic on the origins of the Mexican Revolution. Mendez, while instructing his men how to attack a heavily guarded garrison that stands between them and a provincial town, might well have been describing the manner in which his creator, the mysterious E. Traven, is coming to be recognized as one of the narrative masters of the 20th century.

The more one reads of Traven's work, the less important the mystery surrounding his biography becomes. As a writer, he has no "personality" at all, but is, rather, a "moral" or a "teaching" novelist whose penchant for educating his audience about the nature of work, politics and the collectivity he calls the world, he builds into the structure of his fictions. "The Death Ship," published in this country in 1984 after Traven had made an English version of the German text under the direction of Knopf editor Benard Smith, introduced North American readers to his distinctive, impersonal style. In "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre," Traven's second novel to appear in English, moral tales in the style of legends act as corollaries to the main portion of this modern legend of the perils of the lust for gold.

The novels of the so-called Jungle Series (of which only "The Troza" remains to be brought out, under the Hill & Wang imprint) perform in the same fashion, adding to what might be called Traven's Yankee-Tautonic strain, the breadth and richness of Indo-American folk narrative. Midway through "The Careta" one of the earlier volumes, for example, an Indian carter driver named Andres Ugaldes listens to his lover tell him the story of "the god who made the sun" just as she heard her mother tell it, and when she completes the sacred tale we are told that the artistly Andres was conscious of as the girl told this story... was not in the tale itself. He felt it far more from the simplicity of her telling it, from her gentle and quiet voice.

"General From the Jungle" is such a tale. Although it tells of the secular world, it is infused with the heat and authority of poetic mythology and is presented in a voice whose tranquility makes it possible for the reader to endure scenes of incredible violence. The novel, however, like the powerful individual fig-

ures who swell the ranks of a revolutionary army, does not stand as a moving creation itself. It also concludes the story of the revolution, which began in the novel "Government," a picture of the corrupt rule of the beginning of this century and progressed to the uprising of the enslaved mahogany cutters of the southern highlands in "The Rebellion of the Hanged." It offers at the same time a four battles of the military plan of the action in one of Mexico's southernmost states—a paradox in spirit if not in strategy, of a whole national revolutionary movement.

The first battle occurs just as the rebel soldiers emerge on the plain. The slow and careful presentation of the young general's planning retards the reader's expectations in such a way as to make the clash, when it comes at last, a terrifyingly yet clearly understood encounter. The second battle is the one for the general's advice and sneaking like jaguars into an enemy compound: the carefully tutored guerrillas infiltrate the enemy position. Santa Cecilia while hundreds of soldiers flag helplessly in the dark. The third battle, which outlines the successful daylight attack on a provincial town.

The fourth and final battle begins with the preparations in both camps, builds scenes of the actual warfare, and then mounts to an intense psychological struggle between the captured federal general and Juan Mendez—between the official military mind and guerrilla strategies, between the values of the ruling regime and the aspirations of the new society. The portrayal is stunning.

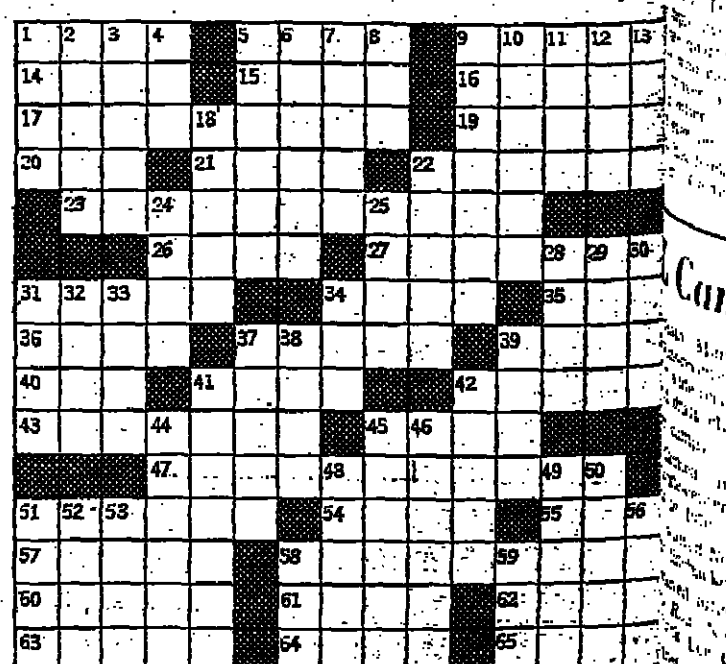
If the style seems to lack the idiomatic bite of his most recent work, that can be explained. "General From the Jungle" is New York editor's version of Traven's (Desmond) translation of the German original. The strength of its native, however, makes it more than most of what is offered. Like those who die in the garrison of Santa Cecilia who frittered the way away under the illusion that revolutionary forces had destroyed, American readers dismiss the genius of E. Traven as at their peril.

Alan Chuse teaches English at Bennington College.
© The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By WILL

ACROSS	57 Garb	25 Overflow
1 Georgia	58 Terminal point	28 Stravinsky
5 Laid	60 Solo	29 Virginia creeper
9 Rhythmic dance	61 Have one	30 Series of
14 Ill-smelling	62 Network	events
15 Structural piece	63 Track performer	31 First sheep-
16 Parisian's three	64 Wild animal	keeper
17 Excellent	65 Roman date	32 Lady in Spain
18 Chains		33 Whirl
20 Sport agency	DOWN	34 Short plane trip
21 Parisian's roast	1 British dandy	37 Countertops
22 Like some cheese	2 Cream of the	38 Even
23 Walkway	3 About	39 Always remembering
26 Employs	4 Clock parts	Ben
27 Shifty	5 Abbr.	41 Falter in words
31 Skid	6 Labored hard	42 Magpies
34 Mayday call	7 Barbed-wire	44 Horse
35 Thimble-rigger	8 Obstacle	45 Noxious emanation
36 Foretell	9 Oracular	46 Alchem
37 Tiny particle	10 Kind of cup or pump	48 S. A. plain
39 Pro—publico	11 Decks out	49 "The lady"
41 Small mistake	12 Debatable	50 Jalopy
42 Sponge features	13 Twining stem	51 Humbug
43 Outfit for a newcomer	14 Allotted: Abbr.	52 Hawaiian slope
45 Drudge	16 Sub-rosa date	53 Attica coin
47 Purely academic	22 Exclamation	56 Impresario
51 Nozzles	24 Mob-mane actor, for short	58 Tennis shot
54 Parisian's milk		59 Numerical prefix
55 F.D.R. agency		



Tennis Fight Put Aside

Top Seeds Are Victors
As U.S. Open Is Begun

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Defending champion Ilie Nastase of Romania and world professional champion Stan Smith of the United States, the joint top seeds, won easy victories today in the first round of the seventh U.S. Open Tennis Championships at Forest Hills.

The flamboyant Nastase, winner of the Italian and French open this year, defeated Venezuela's Humphrey Hesse, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, in the opening match.

Smith, who defeated Nastase in the 1972 Wimbledon final, lost to Patrick Froy of France, 6-4, 5-0, when France's top-ranked player was forced to retire because of an injury to his right arm, sustained when he fell to the turf in the opening set.

Nastase, who defeated Arthur Ashe in last year's final here, was never extended by the 25-year-old Hesse, who gained a spot in the open after competing in a qualifying tournament.

Smith, however, got off to a slow start, losing his service twice in the first set when he double-faulted both times on the break point but he also broke service three times and was well in command when Froy retired.

Reason and understanding prevailed in the tournament after controversies—which arose suddenly and could have mushroomed into boycotts, bans and counter-bans—were judiciously shored under the rug or blew away of their own accord, thus saving the potentially exciting tournament from suffering the fate of Wimbledon.

The most significant action concerned the apparent conflict between World Team Tennis and the International Lawn Tennis Federation. Spiking rumors that top-ranked players like Billie Jean King and John Newcombe would be barred from Forest Hills because they had signed contracts with WTT, an ITF official,

Robert F. Abdesselem of Paris, said that a decision on that matter would not be made until at least Sept. 5, too late to affect this year's open.

The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association came out jockeying in the Arthur Carrington dispute. Carrington, a 26-year-old black professional from Elizabeth, N.J., had expected, but was denied, an automatic berth in the open for winning the recent men's singles title in the American Tennis Association national championships. The ATA is an independent group of black tennis clubs.

According to Walter Eickoff, president of the USLTA, and Billy Talbert, tournament chairman, the dispute arose through misunderstanding and forgetfulness. Eickoff said that he had promised no automatic berth, but rather a spot in the qualifying tournament.

Talbert added that he had told an ATA official to call him to help their championship and before he held the draw, "but no one did." Carrington, nevertheless, was placed on the reserve list, which is used to replace players who cannot appear, and almost immediately, it seemed, he was the owner of an open berth when John Falch of Britain dropped out.

Nastase, currently ranked second in the world, was one of three ATP members who did not observe the boycott, which was called by the players' association when Wimbledon refused to accept the entry of Yugoslav's Nikke Pilić and the International Lawn Tennis Federation refused to lift his suspension.

Pilić was suspended for not playing in a Davis Cup match. The ATP, which is fighting the ITF for control of professional tennis, claims that the ATP, and not the national associations that make up the ITF, should have the jurisdiction over the players.

The fine against Nastase was levied at an ATP meeting in New York City. The other two players who defied the boycott were Roger Taylor of England and Ray Keldie of Australia. Keldie was fined \$1,000. No action was taken against Taylor.

The ATP also voted, 41-0, with 34 abstentions, to support the no-guarantee tournament concept of tennis as opposed to the new World Team Tennis proposal for guaranteed contracts and league play.

Neither Nastase nor his lawyer could be reached for comment on whether the Romanian star would pay the fine. Nastase also faces a Sept. 10 hearing before the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association's disciplinary committee for alleged unsportsmanlike conduct at the Western Open final at Cincinnati earlier this month.

At New York, Wayne Garrett humored and the Mets attacked San Diego with a barrage of singles in a five-run sixth inning to give left-hander Jon Matlack his 11th victory as New York defeated the Padres, 8-6.

Garrett started things off in the sixth when, with one out, he hit his 10th homer of the year on a 3-2 pitch off loser Clay Kirby (7-15) over the rightfield wall.

Dodgers 6, Expos 1
At Montreal, Claude Osteen won his 18th game of the year when he pitched a five-run sixth inning to give left-hander Steve Garvey three homers, two runs to pace Los Angeles to a 6-1 victory over the Expos.

Osteen walked three and struck out two and registered his 12th lifetime victory in 14 decisions against Montreal.

Phillies 1, Giants 0
At Philadelphia, Wayne Twitchell hurled a four-hitter to outduel Juan Marichal and give the Phillies a 1-0 victory over San Francisco with the aid of Bill Robinson's 23d homer of the year.

Robinson, who has hit seven homers in the last 10 games, contacted in the second inning to tag Marichal with his 11th loss against 10 victories.

Indians 4, Royals 3
In the American League, at Cleveland, John Lowenstein singled in the first run and triggered a three-run sixth inning with a single to pace the Indians to a 4-3 victory over Kansas City that extended the Royals' losing streak to four games.

Tom Tunmerman started for Cleveland and was sailing along on a four-hit shutout until the eighth.

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Steve Stone, with relief help from Cy Acosta, was credited with the victory and ended a personal seven-game losing streak.



HIGH SIGN—Umpire Ed Vargo calls Padres' Clarence Gaston out at home as Mets' catcher Ron Hodges holds glove high to show he hasn't dropped ball. Mets won.

At Cincinnati, Al Oliver's two-run homer touched off a four-run sixth inning and Pittsburgh added three more runs in the seventh en route to an 8-3 victory over the Reds.

The loss, charged to Ross Grimsley, dropped the Reds 4 1/2 games behind the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

Cardinals 3, Astros 3
At Houston, Lou Brock hit a two-run single and Tommie Agee homered to pace St. Louis to an 8-3 victory over the Astros.

Brooks' two-run liner to right-field climaxed a four-run fourth inning. A single by Ted Simmons and Agee's walk started the rally.

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At Anaheim, Bob Oliver drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Lee Stanton hit a solo homer to pace California to a 5-2 victory over New York, giving the Yankees their seventh straight defeat.

The Yankees got only five hits off southpaw Clyde Wright, who walked one and struck out four.

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At Oakland, the A's stretched their American League West Division lead to 5 1/2 games over Kansas City by defeating Boston, 6-1.

Carty Stars For Cubs
Aaron Hits No. 706 but Braves Lose

ATLANTA, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Rico Carty, a former Braves star, returned in triumph to Atlanta Stadium last night by driving in four runs as the Chicago Cubs beat Atlanta, 9-6, despite Hank Aaron's 706th lifetime homer.

Aaron's homer in the first inning for the Atlanta Braves singled in the first run and triggered a three-run sixth inning with a single to pace the Indians to a 4-3 victory over Kansas City that extended the Royals' losing streak to four games.

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The loss was the fourth in a row for the slumping Tigers.

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Cleveland 4, Kansas City 3
Texas 5, Baltimore 0
Minnesota 5, Detroit 0
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 3
California 6, Boston 1
Oakland 6, Boston 1
California 5, New York 2

Wednesday's Games
Milwaukee 6, White Sox 0
Kansas City 3, Cleveland 4
Boston 1, Oakland 6
New York 2, California 5
Minnesota 5, Detroit 0
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 3
Texas 5, Tigers 0
St. Louis 3, Houston 2

Thursday's Results
Philadelphia 1, San Francisco 0
Los Angeles 4, New York 2
New York 2, San Diego 6
Chicago 6, Atlanta 3
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 2
St. Louis 3, Houston 2

Friday's Games
Los Angeles 4, Montreal 2
San Diego 6, New York 2
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 2
Chicago 6, Atlanta 3
Philadelphia 1, San Francisco 0
Los Angeles 4, New York 2
New York 2, San Diego 6
Chicago 6, Atlanta 3
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St. Louis 3, Houston 2

Saturday's Games
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San Diego 6, New York 2
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 2
Chicago 6, Atlanta 3
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New York 2, San Diego 6
Chicago 6, Atlanta 3
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 2
St. Louis 3, Houston 2

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San Diego 6, New York 2
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Flirth Wins
Hambletonian

DU QUOIN, Ill., Aug. 29 (AP)—Flirth, the first gelding to win since Greyhound in 1935, took the \$144,710 Hambletonian in straight heats today.

He won the first in 1:58 2/5 and the second in 1:57 1/5, the third fastest in the history of America's premier race for trotters.

He was driven by Ralph Baldwin, 63, who won only once in 17 previous tries at the prized Hambletonian trophy, with Speedy Scot in 1963.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—With the pro football exhibition season almost over, here-in the last part of a series on the outlook for each team in a look at the National Conference East, Central and West Divisions. Last season's worst-tied record is in parentheses.

EAST
Washington Redskins (11-3-0)
Only good question about Redskins is who's the quarterback, Bill Kilmer or Sonny Jurgensen? If he Sonny Jurgensen we used to know come back, xing on the Super Bowl for Thanksgiving.

This team is deep everywhere and a lot younger with Ken Houston, Dave Robinson and Earl Faison new regulars on defense. McClinton is improved at middle linebacker but if he falters the rest will carry him.

Coach George Allen's riches are so many he has Duane Thomas or Larry Brown to choose between for halfback. Jerry Smith is hurt temporarily and the lights are Alvin Reed, who made all-league teams at Houston.

Best players: Brown, rb; Pat Fischer, cb; Chris Hanburger, lb; Len Hauss, c; Charlie Taylor, wr. Top rookie: none.

Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
Can the Cowboys go to the playoffs forever? They have been there since 1966 but face a challenge from the Giants.

They were the NFC wildcard team last time and considered that an insult. "We'll bounce back," says coach Tom Landry. "We have the right people."

New regulars are Jean Fungelt, tight end; John Hagerd, center; D. D. Lewis, linebacker. Roger Staubach's impressive preseason passing has likely made him the quarterback once more.

Bob Hayes, who caught only 15 passes last year, is regular receiver again. Otto Stow from Dallas is on other side. Domsday Defense Dept. is as ever on Bob Lilly. But Bob, in his third season, has back problems.

Best players: Cornell Green, s; Lilly, dt; John

Nastase Fined \$5,000 for Defying Boycott

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Nastase, currently ranked second in the world, was one of three ATP members who did not observe the boycott, which was called by the players' association when Wimbledon refused to accept the entry of Yugoslav's Nikke Pilić and the International Lawn Tennis Federation refused to lift his suspension.

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